

# FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF

# MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

(FORMERLY THE TRUSTEES OF THE LYMAN AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND  
THE TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1914.



BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
32 DERNE STREET.

1915.

APPROVED BY  
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

# CONTENTS.

---

PART I. — REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES: —	PAGE
The Schools and their Methods, . . . . .	11
Parole, . . . . .	13
Savings of Wards, . . . . .	14
Number in Care of Trustees, . . . . .	14
Visits to the Schools, . . . . .	15
Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, . . . . .	16
Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, . . . . .	21
Boys Parole Department, . . . . .	25
Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, . . . . .	27
Girls Parole Department, . . . . .	30
PART II. — REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND STATISTICS: —	
Lyman School for Boys: —	
Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	35
Physician's Report, . . . . .	38
Statistics concerning Boys, . . . . .	41
Treasurer's Report, . . . . .	47
Valuation of Property, . . . . .	52
Statistical Form for State Institutions, . . . . .	54
Industrial School for Boys: —	
Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	56
Physician's Report, . . . . .	63
Statistics concerning Boys, . . . . .	66
Treasurer's Report, . . . . .	70
Valuation of Property, . . . . .	75
Statistical Form for State Institutions, . . . . .	77
Boys Parole Department: —	
Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	79
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Department, . . . . .	85
Industrial School for Girls: —	
Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	93
Physician's Report, . . . . .	96
Statistics concerning Girls, . . . . .	99
Treasurer's Report, . . . . .	108
Valuation of Property, . . . . .	113
Statistical Form for State Institutions, . . . . .	115
Girls Parole Department: —	
Superintendent's Report, . . . . .	117
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Department, . . . . .	122
Volunteer Visitors, . . . . .	128
PART III. — TRUST FUNDS, . . . . .	
LIST OF TABLES, . . . . .	135



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

---

## TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

---

### TRUSTEES.

CARL DREYFUS, BOSTON, *Chairman*.  
JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.  
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON.  
JOHN F. SCULLY, ARLINGTON.  
MATTHEW LUCE, COHASSET.  
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE, BROOKLINE.  
LEWIS M. PALMER, M.D., SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.  
JAMES J. SHEEHAN, PEABODY.  
AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

F. LESLIE HAYFORD, 274 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

### HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ELMER L. COFFEEN, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.  
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.  
AMY FORD EVERALL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.  
WALTER A. WHEELER, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Department*.  
EDITH N. BURLEIGH, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Department*.

## THE SCHOOLS.

---

1. **Lyman School for Boys**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 12 cottages, one of which, located on a farm at Berlin, about 7 miles from Westborough, is for the youngest boys. Normal capacity of the school, 408. Academic and industrial training are given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough.

2. **Industrial School for Boys**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 8 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 240. Academic and industrial training are given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Department, whose office is at the Lyman School for Boys, Westborough.

3. **Industrial School for Girls**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 312. Academic and industrial training are given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Department, whose office is at 274 Boylston Street, Boston.

---

---

PART I.

---

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

---

---





# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

---

## REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

---

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools respectfully present the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, upon the three juvenile reform schools under their control.

Respectfully,

CARL DREYFUS, *Chairman*,  
JAMES W. McDONALD,  
CHARLES M. DAVENPORT,  
JOHN F. SCULLY,  
MATTHEW LUCE,  
MARY JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE,  
LEWIS M. PALMER,  
JAMES J. SHEEHAN,  
AMY E. TAYLOR,  
*Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

F. LESLIE HAYFORD,  
*Executive Secretary.*



## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

---

### THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR METHODS.

This Board of Trustees has charge of three juvenile reform schools, each different from the other in the character of its inmates, in the treatment it must provide, and, to a considerable extent, in its methods. The purpose, however, of all three schools is the same: to apply scientific methods to the removal, in so far as possible, of the causes of the delinquency of the children sent them, and to prepare these children for resuming normal relations to society.

This implies treatment on the basis of diagnosis and prognosis, and makes of the schools moral hospitals instead of merely educational or custodial institutions. The popular misconception of the function and methods of a juvenile reform school makes necessary this statement of a fact that ought to be obvious. "Shallow indeed is treatment of the offender that fails to reach any of the roots of misconduct;" yet parents, friends, well-meaning public-spirited citizens, and even members of the Legislature, persist in regarding our schools as places whose chief business is punishing naughty boys and girls by keeping them away from their homes for a few months, in the hope that such absence will work a transformation of character.

This misconception arises from a misunderstanding of the nature of delinquency, of the character of its causative factors, and of the absolute necessity of individual study and individual treatment of juvenile delinquents. Unless the chief causes of the child's delinquency be removed, it is futile to expect that a brief absence from home will result in a radical change in conduct. Constructive measures must be pursued in the treatment of the child, and at least some change in character wrought. Ordinarily this can be done only after a careful study has been made of the child and of the reasons for his delinquency. Fur-

thermore, the change in character will ordinarily be gradual, and will result from constant effort on the part of those having the care of the child.

Proper treatment of juvenile delinquents can be based only upon knowledge of the circumstances leading up to and attending delinquency, of the mental reactions which function in the delinquent conduct, of the nature of the home and environment from which the child comes, and of his mental and physical condition.

Exact, detailed study of each child must therefore be made, and the information resulting must be correlated. This means careful investigation and continued observation in the school.

The things which the school can do for any child must depend upon such investigation and observation. It is the duty of the school not only to discover the needs of each child, but to apply its resources as directly as possible to meeting those needs; the school must give individual care and treatment to each child, according to the needs disclosed by an intelligent study of that child.

Careful study of the child and investigation of circumstances bearing upon its delinquency are not only necessary in order to provide proper treatment in the institution, but are also necessary in order to do efficient parole work. It is obvious that if a girl's sex delinquency is due chiefly to feeble-mindedness, the fact of feeble-mindedness ought to be established, so that permanent custodial care may, if possible, be provided. Again, if the chief causative factor of a child's delinquency is lack of home training, or the influence of a bad environment, this must be known if the child is to be paroled under favorable conditions.

One of the things the public does not appear to understand is that it may, in many instances, be unwise to parole a child in its own home. "Rights of parents" are talked about in arguing for the early return of children to their own homes, but the *rights of children* are frequently ignored. As guardians, charged by the Commonwealth with the duty of conserving the welfare of certain children, this Board of Trustees must insist upon the right of each child to favorable conditions for its readjustment to society. If these conditions are not found in

the child's own home it is the duty of the trustees to refuse to allow the child to return to that home immediately upon being paroled. It is sometimes argued that if the parents are able and willing to support a child, the child ought, therefore, to be paroled in its own home (regardless of other conditions) and the State relieved of any further financial burden. But financial ability is not necessarily an index of moral control, and if a child is returned to a home, no matter how comfortable, in which there is lack of parental understanding of the child, or low family standards of morality, or other unfavorable influences, and the child therefore resumes a career of delinquency, the State has increased its ultimate financial burden, besides being in a measure responsible for the creation of a bad citizen.

It is the belief of the trustees that a beginning, at least, has been made towards securing that careful and scientific study of each child committed to their care which must precede and accompany any efficient treatment. The three schools and the two parole departments are so organized as to stress this part of their functions, and institutional training and parole care are both based upon an honest effort to determine in each case the prime causative factors of delinquency, and to estimate the probability of future success under various conditions; that is, upon diagnosis and prognosis. The trustees agree with Dr. William Healy that "altogether, we might rationally demand for delinquents in charge of the state the same sort of careful scientific study and treatment, even if more difficult and complicated, that is accorded to plants and animals under governmental auspices."

#### PAROLE.

It is the policy of the trustees to return children to their own homes whenever this can be done without serious detriment to the children themselves. In the case of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls experience has shown that parole at home immediately upon leaving the school is very likely to prove unsuccessful. A period of trial in some other family than her own, where more careful supervision can be exercised, has appeared to be in most cases a necessary preparation for a girl's parole in her own home. This is also true, to some extent, of

the younger boys. With the older boys, however, parole at home immediately upon leaving the institution is the rule, unless some condition exists which presents clear obstacles to successful conduct there.

#### SAVINGS OF WARDS.

Boys and girls on parole are encouraged to save a part of their earnings, which is deposited separately for each ward in savings banks and the balance turned over to them when they become of age. On Nov. 30, 1914, the amount of such savings on deposit was \$17,283.93, of which \$8,018.44 belonged to boys and \$9,265.49 to girls.

These savings bank books prove a great stimulus to their owners, and frequently are the first savings bank books in the family, thus becoming not only a matter of pride and encouragement to the owner but to the whole family as well.

#### NUMBER IN CARE OF TRUSTEES.

At the end of the year (Nov. 30, 1914) there were 2,750 children in the charge of this Board of Trustees. Of these 2,750 children, 975 were in the three schools and 1,775 were on parole. This was a total of 56 more children than were in the care of the trustees at the end of the previous year. The following table shows the comparative numbers in each school and on parole therefrom at the end of the year just closed and at the end of the preceding year: —

TABLE 1. — *Number of children in the care of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on Nov. 30, 1913, and on Nov. 30, 1914.*<sup>1</sup>

NAME OF SCHOOL.	IN THE SCHOOLS.		IN CHARGE OF PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.		TOTAL NUMBER IN THE SCHOOLS AND IN CHARGE OF THE PAROLE DEPARTMENTS.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Lyman School for Boys, . . .	439	458	1,107	1,070	1,546	1,528
Industrial School for Boys, . .	179	235	305	373	484	608
Industrial School for Girls, . .	305	282	307	332	612	614
Totals, . . . . .	923	975	1,719	1,775	2,642	2,750

<sup>1</sup> This table does not include children who have run away from the schools and are still at large, nor those who have been transferred or committed to other institutions and are no longer in the custody of the trustees.

## VISITS TO THE SCHOOLS.

The trustees have made an aggregate of 211 visits to the three schools during the year. Seventy-six of these visits were made to the Lyman School for Boys, 69 to the Industrial School for Girls and 66 to the Industrial School for Boys.



## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH.

Founded in 1846; opened in 1848.

To the Lyman School the courts commit boys under fifteen years of age for all forms of delinquency. Such commitment is rarely made until a boy has failed on probation or has manifested flagrant disregard of the rights of society. The boys whom the school receives are, therefore, all comparable, to the extent that they have gone beyond certain rough minimums of respect for the rights of others. They are vastly unlike, however, in age (chronological, physical and mental), in the causes of their delinquency, and in the kind of treatment they need.

## THE FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL.

This school is confronted with a problem perhaps more complex than that of either of the other schools under this Board, in that it must adapt itself to the needs of children more widely dissimilar in age, in previous training, and in extent of delinquency. Some are little chaps as young as eight and nine years old; others are great strapping fellows, almost man-grown. They come from a wide variety of homes, — refined, indifferent, poor, wretched and immoral. There are high-school boys and boys who are unable to read or write. Some are feeble-minded, some are merely backward, while others are of ordinary ability and a few are unusually bright. Some are weak-willed and easily led; others are stubborn individualists whose stubbornness has been their undoing. For all of these the Lyman School must endeavor, in some fashion, to provide the things needed to make the warped lives straight.

The school must be in a sense a hospital, where not merely the ills of the body, but of the mind and the will also, are treated. Strict uniformity of treatment is therefore not only undesirable, but impossible; each boy must be considered with reference to his individual needs.

In order that each boy may be studied to the best advantage, he is placed, on his entrance to the school, in a receiving cottage in charge of a cottage master and matron. Here he is made to



feel at home, the friendliest of relations are established with him, and he is gradually sized up and his needs studied. He is then transferred to another cottage, care being taken to select the cottage home best adapted to his character, temperament and needs.

#### ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Academic schooling is provided in a large central school building, where the classes are graded much after the manner of the public schools.

In addition to academic schooling the boys receive industrial training, and some become proficient in such trades as carpentry, printing, shoemaking, etc., while many are prepared for farming or dairying.

#### RECREATION.

The recreation of the boys is considered highly important, and is carefully provided for and supervised. Each cottage has its own playground, and intercottage athletic contests are arranged, while teams representing the entire school compete with teams from neighboring high schools. In winter skating and coasting are provided for. In the school gymnasium formal physical training is given and indoor sports are encouraged. Adjoining the gymnasium is a large swimming pool, which is a source of never-ending enjoyment to the boys.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Regular religious instruction is provided for all the boys. The influence of those who have charge of this instruction is a great aid in that character building which is the school's chief function.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

For those boys who need medical treatment a hospital is maintained in charge of a physician, who is assisted by a dentist, a trained nurse and a hospital matron.

#### SEGREGATION OF YOUNGEST BOYS.

For very young boys needing little training in the school a separate cottage, located on a farm of 90 acres, is maintained in Berlin, about 7 miles from the rest of the school. The boys at

this cottage are kept there only a few months, and are then boarded in carefully selected families and required to attend the public schools. During the past year this cottage, which accommodates only about 20 boys at one time, has cared for 80 different boys in all.

#### PAROLE.

Observation, cottage life, academic and industrial training, religious instruction, recreation, medical attention and the separation of the younger boys at the Berlin cottage are all parts of one system and have a common aim, — to make each boy fit to go out and take his place in the world as early as possible; they all look toward the boy's parole.

How long a boy shall stay in the school is determined almost entirely by the boy himself and his need of training. The period of detention is much shorter than is generally supposed. During the past year the average stay in the school of all boys paroled for the first time was fourteen months. Eighty-two boys were paroled when they had been in the school a year or less. The total number of boys paroled from the school during the year was 441, of whom 206 were at once paroled to their homes, 133 at first to other homes to work for wages, and 102 (small boys) to be boarded and required to attend public schools.

#### POPULATION.

The school has been greatly overcrowded the past year. Although 408 is the greatest number that ought to be in the school at one time, there has been an average population of 446, and on one occasion there were 475 boys in the school. Such overcrowding prevents the best of work on the part of officers and teachers, and results in a distinct lessening of efficiency.

The number of new commitments to the school during the year was 246. In addition, 24 small boys were received on transfer from the Industrial School for Boys, making a total of 270 new boys for the year. During the year a total of 870 different boys have been in the school.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

The trustees find it necessary to renew all the requests made a year ago for appropriations for improvements at the Lyman School for Boys, and also to ask further appropriations to meet the new situations that have since arisen.

A year ago it was stated that the numbers at the Lyman School for Boys far exceeded the capacity of the institution, and that an additional cottage for 30 boys was necessary. This year the numbers have further increased. The normal capacity of the buildings is 408 inmates, but there has been an average of 446 boys to be provided for during the year, and on November 30 the number in the school was 458, while at one time during the past year there were 475 boys in the school.

The trustees therefore renew the request made a year ago for an appropriation of \$22,000 for a new cottage for 30 boys and attendants, and also request \$15,000 for the purchase, remodeling, furnishing and equipping, as a cottage for 35 boys and attendants, of a house adjoining and inset into the premises of the school. (This last includes the cost of the house and its remodeling, a barn and 10 acres of tillage land.)

In the farm department a milk house and creamery building, located apart from the stable, is needed to provide a proper place for storing the milk and making the butter of the institution, and the cow barn needs new flooring and other repairs and an extension, in the form of a lean-to, for calves.

New equipment is needed in the printing shop, dairy and laundry chiefly to replace that worn out, and in the shoe shop to complete its equipment.

The facilities for storing the official records at this institution are entirely inadequate, and do not provide sufficient protection against destruction. Furthermore, the requirements of chapter 35 of the Revised Laws, and chapter 485 of the Acts of 1913, are not at present complied with.

At the power plant an additional boiler, an engine, some additional electrical apparatus, new pipe-covering to protect and insulate the steam mains, a new feed-water heater for more ex-

tensive use of exhaust steam and for reducing the amount of coal consumed, together with some repairs, are needed in order to render the plant adequate, efficient and economical.

The institution has entirely outgrown the office accommodations in the administration building, making the rearrangement of the ground floor of this building almost imperative.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

Established in 1903; opened in 1909.

This institution is for boys from fifteen to eighteen years old at the time of commitment. During the five years that it has been in operation the school has not only made it plain that these older boys can be cared for in an open institution of the cottage type, but has also demonstrated the need of such an institution.

The success of the school in dealing with the greater part of the boys sent to it, the unmistakable development in character and in ability of most of the boys, and the high proportion of those who are known, through the reports of the Parole Department, to have "made good" on parole, have been most gratifying to the trustees.

## THE FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL.

An analysis of the 239 new commitments during the past year has shown that five-sixths of these boys had been in court for different offenses before, and that nearly three-fifths of them had been in court two or more times before the occasion of their commitment to the school. This indicates how difficult the problem of the school must be in dealing with some of the boys sent to it. In many instances the boy has done as he pleased so long that it is an up-hill task to bring him to a right attitude toward society.

Character building is, after all, the fundamental function of the school. Constant thought and effort are given to this. Endeavor is made to have all that a boy does each day serve in some way to bring home to him his moral responsibility and his need of being "square." The relations of all the members of the school's staff to the boy are such as to carry forward this character development. In addition, regular religious instruction in the boy's own faith, and talks by the superintendent and others at assemblies of the entire school, have proved of great value. In all this the part which deals with the boys as a group is considered of less importance than the persistent

individual work, upon which greatest stress is laid. The needs of each boy are studied, and the word here, the bit of encouragement there, or the long intimate talk in time of need, are the things that slowly work those changes in the boy toward which all his training tends.

#### INDUSTRIAL AND ACADEMIC TRAINING.

The emphasis of the treatment is placed on industrial training. While the shortness of the time that boys are kept at the school makes thorough trade training impossible, the school endeavors to prepare each boy for earning a living at some occupation. It imposes habits of industry and self-control, and holds the boy to a relatively high standard of accomplishment in his trade work.

Considerably less academic education is given than at the Lyman School. The greater age of these boys and their more urgent need of being able to earn a living makes such education much less important for them. It is therefore not deemed advisable to devote a great deal of time to academic education except for those whose schooling has been notably deficient.

#### RECREATION.

Here, as at the Lyman School, care is taken to provide wholesome, supervised recreation. The usual out-of-door sports and athletic contests are encouraged. Indoor recreation is more of a problem, as no gymnasium, nor even an assembly hall, exists at Shirley. It is hoped that a special appropriation will be made by the Legislature this year for a central building, providing, in addition to offices, schoolrooms and chapel, a gymnasium and assembly hall for the entire school.

#### PAROLE.

Each boy's parole depends largely upon himself, and is not conditioned upon any specified length of stay in the school. A merit system of markings, whereby a boy earns rewards for good conduct and progress in his work, sets a maximum limit upon his detention, for the earning of a certain number of merits entitles him to immediate parole. Care is taken to



avoid keeping any boy in the school longer than his need of character building requires, and it is customary to parole many boys before they have earned these merits. Careful and continuous observation and study of each boy indicates when he is ready to go out into the world.

#### MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A new cottage for 30 boys was opened in July and the capacity of the school thus increased from 210 to 240. Other improvements are the clearing of much land, the completion of two additional sewer beds, the building of a new brooder house, the moving of a small house to a location where it can better be used for housing employees, and considerable grading about cottages No. 7 and No. 8.

#### DAMAGE BY FIRE.

A large hay barn which had been used for assembly purposes was burned to the ground on August 4 and cottage No. 5, located near by, was partially destroyed. A transfer by the Governor and Council of \$10,000 from the appropriation for extraordinary expenses made it possible to begin repairs on this cottage with very little delay, and before the end of the year it was again ready for occupancy.

#### POPULATION.

In spite of the increased accommodations provided by the opening of a new cottage during the year the school has been unable to accept all the boys whom the courts have wished to commit to it. The average number of boys in the school during the year was 215. The largest number at any one time was 240.

The number of boys committed during the year was 237; in addition, 2 boys have been received on transfer from the Lyman School, making a total of 239 new boys admitted.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

The trustees renew their requests for appropriations for a central building combining a chapel, schoolhouse, office, and assembling and exercising room, and for two new cottages.

The urgency of these requests is greater this year because of the loss by fire during the year of the old barn formerly used for assembly purposes; no building is now large enough to hold all the boys, and since the fire the whole school has been obliged to assemble out of doors four times a day in all kinds of weather.

The central building is a necessity, although involving a seemingly large outlay. It will meet the needs likely to occur in the immediate future for administrative, religious, executive and academic purposes, and is so planned that it can be extended if additional accommodations become necessary at any future time.

In this connection it should be remembered that this institution is to-day without sufficient schoolrooms, and does not have accommodations for all the inmates for chapel services. The only schoolrooms are two small rooms in the second story of the old Shaker chapel building, in which it is impossible to gather more than a small proportion of the boys at one time.

It is important to bear in mind that this is a new institution, which has been opened only five years, and which has only such facilities as the Legislature has provided within that period. It now has a population of 240 inmates, and cannot nearly meet the demands of the courts of commitment. The critical pressure of the courts calls for an immediate increase in capacity to 300. The two cottages requested will be a step in meeting the existing requirements.

An appropriation for a storehouse is also requested. This is to be a fireproof building where all the stores of the institution, now scattered in several different buildings, can be centralized, their distribution adequately supervised, and the danger of their destruction by fire and from inadequate protection removed. The ground floor will provide storage for the roots, grains, etc., and the rest of the building for general institution supplies, provisions and equipment.

Requests are also made for extending the sidewalks, for a building for a lumber shed, and for a wagon shed. The need of these last two is emphasized by the loss by fire during the year of a large storage barn.



## BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Established in 1892.

The Boys Parole Department has charge of all boys paroled from the Lyman School and from the Industrial School for Boys. It has at least three distinct types of problems with which it must deal: (1) the boarding out of young boys (under fourteen years of age) committed to the Lyman School and paroled within a few months, all of whom are required to attend the public schools; (2) the supervision of older Lyman School boys working on farms or elsewhere away from home or living at home and working in cities or towns; (3) the finding of work for, and supervision of, boys of eighteen to twenty years of age paroled from the Industrial School for Boys, nearly all of whom are paroled to their own homes.

On Nov. 30, 1914 (the end of the fiscal year), this department had 1,443 boys in its care, of whom 103 were young boys who were being boarded in families and were attending public schools; 967 were older Lyman School boys (making a total of 1,070 from that institution); and 373 were from the Industrial School for Boys.

## VISITING STAFF.

The department now has a force of 8 visitors under the direction of a superintendent. The duties of these visitors include the investigation of the homes of all boys committed to the two schools, the establishing of friendly relations between the school and the home, the finding and investigation of homes in which young boys can be boarded and of homes where older boys can work for wages, the finding of work for the still older boys, the visiting of boys from time to time, the keeping in touch with boys' parents, and many other acts that are necessary to provide that help, encouragement and guidance that the boys require to bring them to complete self-reliance and self-support.

In the death of Mr. Albert I. Montague, for six years a visitor, the department has lost a faithful and efficient worker.

Three new visitors have been added to the department during the year, one to take Mr. Montague's place and the other two made necessary by the increase in the number of boys for whom the department must care.

#### NUMBERS.

The total number of different individuals in the care of the department during the year was 1,945, of whom 1,445 were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 500 from the Industrial School for Boys. During the year 278 boys became of age and thus passed out of custody, 4 died, 35 were transferred or committed by the courts to the Massachusetts Reformatory, and 4 Lyman School boys who had been on parole were committed to the Industrial School for Boys. In addition to these changes, 321 boys were returned, either for change of place or because of violation of parole, to the schools from which they had been paroled; of this number only 32 were returned for serious violation of parole. During the year 589 new boys were placed in the care of the department, 441 being paroled from the Lyman School and 148 from the Industrial School for Boys.

#### RESULTS.

The results of the parole work are seen most clearly in the records of those boys becoming of age and so passing out of the custody of the trustees during the year, and in the records of those boys who were on parole at the end of the year. Of the 203 boys who had been in the Lyman School and attained their majority during the year, 149, or 73 per cent., were known to be honestly self-supporting, while of the 75 who had been inmates of the Industrial School for Boys and became of age during the year, 51, or 68 per cent., were known to be doing at least fairly well at their majority. Of the 1,017 boys who at the end of the year were on parole from the Lyman School, and with whom the Parole Department was in touch, 903, or 89 per cent., were reported as doing well; of the 345 boys from the Industrial School for Boys who were on the Parole Department's active visiting list at the end of the year, 296, or 86 per cent., were reported as doing well.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

Founded in 1834; opened in 1856.

Girls under seventeen years of age are committed to this institution.

In the receiving cottage, to which each girl is assigned upon entering the school, the girls are observed and studied during a period usually of about three months. Upon the basis of this observation assignment is made to one of the other cottages.

## DOMESTIC TRAINING.

Life in a cottage is made as nearly as possible like that in a normal family of rather unusual size. All of the housework, including the preparation of meals, is done, so far as possible, by the girls, as part of their training, under the direction of the housekeeper. A systematic course of training is laid out; girls advance, step by step, until they have become proficient in each branch. This training is supplemented by thorough instruction in sewing and simple dressmaking.

Domestic training is made the central feature of the treatment provided by the school. Endeavor is made to prepare each girl to support herself at housework and to take care efficiently of her own home if she later marries. The most favorable conditions for successful parole are ordinarily produced by placing the girl at first in a good family other than her own, because more effective supervision and the greater necessary control over environmental influences can thus be exercised.

## ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

Academic education is not neglected in the school, but is made subordinate to the domestic training. Graded classes are conducted as nearly as possible like those of the public schools. Classes in music and sloyd and gymnastics are also provided.

## THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

A considerable proportion of the girls in the school are, to some extent, of defective mentality. Their presence increases the administrative difficulties of the institution. Special treat-

ment must be provided for the distinctly feeble-minded, as they do not respond readily to the appeals of ordinary discipline, and are not capable of the domestic training or academic education given the other girls. A cottage is therefore set apart for this group and a special regimen provided. Formerly, one of the cottages on the main school grounds was used for this purpose. Within the past year, however, the cottage at Bolton (about 11½ miles distant from the rest of the school) has been set apart for the use of the girls of lowest mental grade. The separation from the activities of the rest of the school, and the greater opportunity for outdoor life afforded by a farm of upwards of 70 acres, make this change a highly satisfactory one. At the end of the year there were 37 girls in this cottage, in spite of the fact that 15 girls had been removed from the Industrial School for Girls to the Wrentham State School early in the year.

There are a good many girls of a lesser degree of mental defect who must be cared for in the cottages with girls of normal mentality. They render the cottage administration more difficult and retard the progress of the other girls. A finer classification, which would segregate girls of this type and provide special training for them, also, is desirable.

#### PAROLE.

Parole is ordinarily conditioned upon completing the course in domestic training. Definite accomplishment is thus called for, and preparation for more successful parole is made. Some girls, however, are paroled before they have completed the prescribed training, and no girl is kept longer than seems best for her. In the case of girls having venereal disease, the completion of the required medical treatment is, of course, necessary. In the case of girls who are distinctly feeble-minded, the protection of the girls and of the community calls for as long a period of institutional care as possible.

#### POPULATION.

The average number of girls in the school during the year was 298; this was 10 less than the preceding year. The largest

number in the school at any one time was 310 and the smallest number, 281.

The number of commitments during the year was 125, or 1 less than the year before.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR LEGISLATION — NEW EQUIPMENT.

The only requests for appropriations for improvements at this institution this year are for the completion of the sidewalks, provided for in part in previous years, and for additional fire escapes for four houses, amounting in all to \$800.

## GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Established in 1900.

The function of this department is to continue the training of girls who have been committed to the Industrial School for Girls and who are deemed ready for a trial in the open community. Its most important work does not consist in finding employment for girls, nor in watching how they conduct themselves, but in that sympathetic and intelligent assistance in building up character, without which all parole work is perfunctory and mechanical.

## PHASES OF WORK.

Among the many phases of the department's work the following may be mentioned as of special importance: the investigation of the homes and environments from which the girls have come; the selection of families in which girls who do not return home immediately upon leaving the school may safely be placed; the visiting, advising, encouraging and assisting girls who are on parole; teaching girls the value of money, — advising them in buying their clothes and encouraging them to save part of their earnings; the care of girls who are too young to go to work and who have to be boarded out while they attend school; the care of girls needing physical upbuilding and of those requiring medical attention; the readjustment of the relations of parents and girls when the latter return home on parole. In all these activities their ultimate influence upon the girls themselves must be kept in mind, for the preparation of each girl to become, and continue, a responsible member of society is the thing upon which the work of the department focuses.

## NUMBERS.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, there were 456 different girls in the care of the department. At the beginning of the year there were 307, and at the end of the year, 332. In the course of the year 124 new girls were paroled from the In-



dustrial School for Girls and were taken charge of by the Girls Parole Department, while 108 passed out of custody by becoming of age and 10 by being honorably discharged.

#### RESULTS.

The analysis of the results attained in the cases of the 118 girls passing out of custody during the year, made in the report of the superintendent of the department (page 120), is of special interest, as is also the study of 3 of the girls granted honorable discharges, made in the same report (pages 117-119).

Of no less interest is the evidence of the success of the parole work as a whole, found in the fact that of the 301 girls on parole for the first time during the past year only 57, or 18.6 per cent., failed to do well, and in the case of only 36 of these was it considered necessary to return the girl to the Industrial School for further training. In view of the high standards set by the department and of the careful supervision given the girls in its care, these figures indicate gratifying results.





---

---

PART II.

---

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

AND STATISTICS CONCERNING THE WORK OF THE  
INSTITUTIONS AND THE PAROLE  
DEPARTMENTS.

---

---



# LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WEST-BOROUGH.

---

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

During this year 240 delinquent boys have been committed to the Lyman School for Boys. The courts, in sending these boys to us, had in mind the purpose of this school, which is to train them in good citizenship, to solve the problem of their difficulty with life, and to give them the chance to have as nearly as possible a normal life and to receive the training which had been previously lacking. There are three factors which act as causes of the delinquency of these boys: the community, the home and the boy; and the boy is usually the least responsible for his delinquency; the greatest blame can be attached to the community and the home. To restore these boys to a normal condition our methods must minister to their moral, mental and physical deficiencies.

Every possible influence to bring about a wholesome atmosphere in which the boys may live is brought to bear in the school surroundings. Each boy attends Sunday religious services of his own faith, and receives instruction by a pastor of his own faith on each alternate Wednesday evening. The clergymen of the different denominations of neighboring parishes direct this work faithfully and effectively.

Our academic department has maintained a high standard of excellence in all its grades and divisions. The principal, teachers and special instructors have been able to rectify many mental, moral and physical defects of the boys, and to bring many backward boys up to the standards of their age. With the gymnasium, swimming pool and playgrounds our boys are privileged to enjoy all kinds of games, and there are also the

seasonal sports of skating, coasting, baseball, basket ball and football. Each cottage has its own team for intercottage games in each of these sports. There is also in each sport a team representing the whole school in contests with neighboring teams of the open community. A happy and successful event of the year's sports was a football game with the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, in which the latter came off victorious; the spirit of good, clean, hard sport was manifested by both sides.

The home life of the cottage system plays a strong part in creating strength of character in the boys. The wholesome influence of a master and matron in the family life of the boys is productive of the best results. At present we are compelled by our large enrollment to keep too many boys in each cottage, thus rendering our work less efficient than it would be with fewer numbers. One of the pleasantest features of the family life is the awarding of cottage "loyalties." Each cottage which goes three months without having a boy run away is privileged to a special loyalty party, to which the boys may invite trustees, officers, teachers and instructors. A supper is served, the menu of which is chosen by the boys, and there are games and music. These occasions are much enjoyed, and all enter heartily into the pleasures of the occasion. One cottage has been especially successful in that it has been entitled to eight loyalty parties in two years.

A noteworthy event showing the results of the work at the Lyman School for Boys was the assembling by invitation on October 12, Columbus Day, of 35 boys who had formerly been in the school and had become twenty-one years of age. Some of them brought their wives; many had the holiday from their work; and one came from as far away as Buffalo, N. Y. An entertainment was provided at the school building and a game of baseball on the Wayside playground. In the evening dinner was served at Elms cottage, and there were present to welcome and encourage these boys His Excellency Governor David I. Walsh, several of the trustees and former trustees, and the officers of the school. The young men made a fine showing, and three of them gave excellent talks to the guests.

assembled, testifying what the school had done for them. Without exception each young man present seemed to be prosperous and steadily employed.

During the past year the school has reached its highest enrollment, — 475 boys, — with an average population of 446.31 for the year. This increase in numbers presents a grave situation because of crowded accommodations and the resulting difficulty in giving that individual attention to each boy so requisite in accomplishing the purposes of the school. I cannot urge too strongly, therefore, our special needs for the coming year. They are as follows: —

1. A milk house and creamery building.
2. A new cottage for 30 boys and officers, or the purchase of the Bailey house and land, adjacent to the school, and the repairing and equipping of the same, for a cottage for 30 boys.
3. Extension and repairing of cow barn.
4. Additional equipment for printing office and dairy machinery.
5. Additional shoe machinery.
6. Additional laundry machinery.
7. Fireproof record vault and fittings.
8. Additional power-plant equipment.
9. Alterations in administration building.

As the policies and principles of conducting the school have been very much the same as during the previous years, I would respectfully refer those interested to the preceding annual reports for familiarizing themselves with its work.

Accompanying this report are the usual statistical tables of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,  
*Superintendent.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

I respectfully submit the following medical report.

We are fortunate in having had but little serious sickness. One boy was dangerously ill with meningitis, following a fracture at the base of the skull. Dr. Stone of Westborough was called to the case and advised operation, although he felt that even then the chances of recovery were small. The boy's condition, however, immediately began to improve, and he finally got well. There were also two rather critical cases of appendicitis; both boys were operated on by Dr. Stone and both recovered. During the spring when there was so much scarlet fever all over the State we had only six cases at the school. The first case came to the hospital April 5, from Wachusett cottage, and although the diagnosis was uncertain at first, the boy was immediately quarantined with a special nurse. No other case developed until May 5, just one month later, and while the first case was still in quarantine. This boy was from Wayside cottage. On the following day, May 6, a third case appeared, this time from Gables cottage. We could trace no connection between the three cases, nor were we able to determine from what source either had contracted the disease. Every effort possible was made to prevent any case from escaping unrecognized, and but three more developed. We have had during the year less tonsillitis than usual, and less acute middle-ear trouble. There were three cases of phlyctenular conjunctivitis and one of keratitis reported during the year.

A number of boys have been under observation whose history and general condition indicated a susceptibility to tuberculosis. All have improved under the treatment received at the school.

At the end of the year the nurse in charge of the hospital

for the past two years resigned. I wish to express my gratitude to her for the faithful work she has done.

A very large percentage of the new boys examined during the year were found to have some physical defect. Some of the defects noted were as follows:—

About 50 per cent. were either round-shouldered, or had one shoulder lower than the other, or had a slight lateral spinal curvature, or some similar lack of symmetry.

	Boys
Defective vision, . . . . .	41
Defective nutrition, . . . . .	40
Defect of nose or hard palate, . . . . .	77
Hypertrophied tonsils, . . . . .	78
Enlarged glands, . . . . .	103
Chronic suppurating ear, . . . . .	6
Defective teeth, . . . . .	127

*Brief Summary of Work done.*

Whole number of treatments given, . . . . .	7,081
Average number of treatments daily, . . . . .	19
Average number in hospital daily, . . . . .	3
Largest number in hospital in one day, . . . . .	33
Largest number treated in one day, . . . . .	33
Smallest number treated in one day, . . . . .	11
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician, . . . . .	269
Number of inmates examined on leaving school, . . . . .	450
Number of inmates admitted during year whose eyes were tested by physician, . . . . .	269
Number examined for glasses, . . . . .	52
Prescriptions for glasses, . . . . .	25
Tonsils and adenoids removed, . . . . .	12
Operation for phimosis, . . . . .	1
Operation for deep infection of hand, . . . . .	1
Operation for circumcision, . . . . .	1
Operation for amputation of toes, . . . . .	1
Operations for appendicitis (by Dr. Stone), . . . . .	2
Operation for meningitis (by Dr. Stone), . . . . .	1
Sent to Massachusetts General Hospital, . . . . .	13
Hernia, . . . . .	3
Enlarged glands, . . . . .	3
Orthopedic case, . . . . .	5
For diagnosis, . . . . .	2

Sent to Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . . . .	5
Glands in neck, . . . . .	1
Suppurating ear, . . . . .	1
Cataract, . . . . .	1
For diagnosis, . . . . .	2
Sent to State Infirmary, . . . . .	1
Sent to Monson State Hospital (for epileptics), . . . . .	1
Sent to Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, . . . . .	11

*Report of Work done by the School Dentist, Dr. E. P. Brigham.*

Cleaning teeth, . . . . .	261
Amalgam fillings, . . . . .	408
Cement fillings, . . . . .	107
Extractions, . . . . .	340
Treatments, . . . . .	99

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. AYER, M.D.,  
*Physician.*



## STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 2. — *Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Boys in the school Nov. 30, 1913,	439
RECEIVED:— Committed,	246
Returned from places,	191
Returned "boarded-out" boys,	35
Runaways recaptured,	116
Returned from hospitals,	10
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys,	24
Recommitted,	1
	623
Whole number in the school during the twelve months,	<sup>1</sup> 1,062
RELEASED:— Paroled to relatives,	206
Paroled to others than relatives,	134
Paroled to make their own way,	6
Boarded out,	102
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory,	11
Runaways,	<sup>2</sup> 109
Sent to hospitals,	4
Committed to Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	13
Admitted to Monson State Hospital (for epileptics),	1
Released on habeas corpus,	1
Turned over to police,	2
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys,	2
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory by court,	1
Entered United States navy,	2
	604
Remaining in school Nov. 30, 1914,	458

<sup>1</sup> This represents 870 individuals.<sup>2</sup> There were 75 other runaways who were brought back so promptly that they were not recorded as absent from the institution.

TABLE 3. — *Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, and previously.*

COUNTIES.	Year ending Nov. 30, 1914.	Previously.	Totals.
Barnstable, . . . . .	2	93	95
Berkshire, . . . . .	7	347	354
Bristol, . . . . .	24	1,006	1,030
Dukes, . . . . .	—	21	21
Essex, . . . . .	29	1,572	1,601
Franklin, . . . . .	1	87	88
Hampden, . . . . .	20	681	701
Hampshire, . . . . .	4	133	137
Middlesex, . . . . .	51	2,142	2,193
Nantucket, . . . . .	—	21	21
Norfolk, . . . . .	13	610	623
Plymouth, . . . . .	11	232	243
Suffolk, . . . . .	64	2,145	2,209
Worcester, . . . . .	20	1,145	1,165
Totals, . . . . .	246	10,235	10,481

TABLE 4. — *Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Fathers born in the United States, . . . . .	14	26	21	25	25	26	16	25	24	12
Mothers born in the United States, . . . . .	20	12	18	29	14	14	23	21	25	29
Fathers foreign born, . . . . .	16	14	22	28	13	14	20	14	31	34
Mothers foreign born, . . . . .	12	27	12	23	24	26	25	16	26	17
Both parents born in the United States, . . . . .	46	53	32	62	42	29	43	37	35	24
Both parents foreign born, . . . . .	89	95	108	122	109	79	75	94	123	111
Nativity of both parents unknown, . . . . .	23	31	17	21	31	23	15	23	26	51
Nativity of one parent unknown, . . . . .	12	15	27	21	24	18	31	31	37	26
Per cent. of American parentage, . . . . .	32	32	25	33	27	27	22	17	14	10
Per cent. of foreign parentage, . . . . .	53	51	60	55	55	55	44	42	48	45
Per cent. of unknown parentage, . . . . .	15	17	15	12	18	18	11	10	10	20

TABLE 5. — *Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Born in the United States, . . . . .	171	200	173	220	198	158	152	190	222	234
Foreign born, . . . . .	18	25	31	39	30	20	40	24	31	10
Unknown nativity, . . . . .	2	1	3	9	4	2	5	1	1	2

TABLE 6. — *Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, and previously.*

AGE (YEARS).	Committed during Year ending Nov. 30, 1914.	Committed from 1885 to 1913.	Committed previous to 1885.	Totals.
Six, . . . . .	—	—	5	5
Seven, . . . . .	—	3	25	28
Eight, . . . . .	—	22	115	140
Nine, . . . . .	4	50	231	292
Ten, . . . . .	19	146	440	617
Eleven, . . . . .	27	310	615	976
Twelve, . . . . .	37	678	748	1,500
Thirteen, . . . . .	63	1,206	897	2,239
Fourteen, . . . . .	87	1,883	778	2,845
Fifteen, . . . . .	9	127	913	1,050
Sixteen, . . . . .	—	20	523	543
Seventeen, . . . . .	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over, . . . . .	—	2	17	19
Unknown, . . . . .	—	12	32	44
Totals, . . . . .	246	4,463	5,518	10,481

TABLE 7. — *Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Had parents, . . . . .	146
Had no parents, . . . . .	8
Had father, . . . . .	23
Had mother, . . . . .	49
Had stepfather, . . . . .	21
Had stepmother, . . . . .	20
Had intemperate father, . . . . .	79
Had intemperate mother, . . . . .	1
Had both parents intemperate, . . . . .	14
Had parents separated, . . . . .	7
Had attended church, . . . . .	246
Had never attended church, . . . . .	—
Had not attended school within one year, . . . . .	17
Had not attended school within two years, . . . . .	5
Had not attended school within three years, . . . . .	1
Had been arrested before, . . . . .	129
Had been inmates of other institutions, . . . . .	64
Had used intoxicating liquor, . . . . .	20
Had used tobacco, . . . . .	121

TABLE 7 — *Concluded.*

Were employed in the mill or otherwise when arrested, . . . . .	45
Were attending school, . . . . .	163
Were idle, . . . . .	22
Parents owning residence, . . . . .	21
Members of family had been arrested, . . . . .	62

TABLE 8. — *Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
47, . . . . .	—	3 <sup>1</sup>	12, . . . . .	1	7
7, . . . . .	—	4	6, . . . . .	1	8
8, . . . . .	—	5	9, . . . . .	1	9
4, . . . . .	—	6	7, . . . . .	1	10
4, . . . . .	—	7	6, . . . . .	2	—
2, . . . . .	—	8	2, . . . . .	2	1
2, . . . . .	—	9	3, . . . . .	2	2
3, . . . . .	—	10	1, . . . . .	2	3
5, . . . . .	—	11	6, . . . . .	2	4
9, . . . . .	1	—	2, . . . . .	2	6
11, . . . . .	1	1	2, . . . . .	2	7
9, . . . . .	1	2	1, . . . . .	2	8
16, . . . . .	1	3	2, . . . . .	2	9
13, . . . . .	1	4	1, . . . . .	2	10
7, . . . . .	1	5	1, . . . . .	2	11
14, . . . . .	1	6			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 222.

<sup>1</sup> Or less.

TABLE 9. — *Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Assault, . . . . .	3
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	43
Setting fires, . . . . .	1
Delinquent child, . . . . .	102
Larceny, . . . . .	46
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1
Transferred from custody of State Board of Charity, . . . . .	29
Stubbornness, . . . . .	20
Vagrancy, . . . . .	1
Total number committed, . . . . .	246

TABLE 10. — *Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR.	Average Number of Inmates.	New Commit- ments.	Paroled.	Discharged Otherwise than by paroling.
1904-05, . . . . .	336.21	191	282	64
1905-06 (14 months), . . . . .	338.13	226	311	78
1906-07, . . . . .	329.57	207	288	58
1907-08, . . . . .	378.50	268	324	96
1908-09, . . . . .	408.23	232	374	96
1909-10, . . . . .	358.56	180	403	78
1910-11, . . . . .	324.30	197	354	112
1911-12, . . . . .	358.59	215	394	152
1912-13, . . . . .	408.39	254	433	176
1913-14, . . . . .	446.31	246	442	162
Average for ten years, . . . . .	368.68	221.6	360.5	107.2

TABLE 11. — *Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

Years.	Years.
1905, . . . . . 15.41	1910, . . . . . 15.16
1906 (14 months), . . . . . 14.83	1911, . . . . . 15.44
1907, . . . . . 15.10	1912, . . . . . 15.63
1908, . . . . . 14.92	1913, . . . . . 15.09
1909, . . . . . 15.59	1914, . . . . . 15.23

TABLE 11 — *Concluded.**B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months.		Months.
1905, . . . . .	20.39	1910, . . . . .	18.77
1906 (14 months), . . .	17.05	1911, . . . . .	18.49
1907, . . . . .	19.41	1912, . . . . .	19.76
1908, . . . . .	20.28	1913, . . . . .	18.42
1909, . . . . .	18.93	1914, . . . . .	17.24

*C. Average age of commitments for past ten years.*

	Years.		Years.
1905, . . . . .	13.51	1910, . . . . .	13.34
1906 (14 months), . . .	13.23	1911, . . . . .	13.57
1907, . . . . .	13.19	1912, . . . . .	13.28
1908, . . . . .	13.44	1913, . . . . .	13.22
1909, . . . . .	13.36	1914, . . . . .	13.27

*D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years.*

1905, . . . . .	142	1910, . . . . .	233
1906 (14 months), . . .	178	1911, . . . . .	274
1907, . . . . .	136	1912, . . . . .	374
1908, . . . . .	229	1913, . . . . .	410
1909, . . . . .	217	1914, . . . . .	377

*E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

YEAR.	Gross.	Net.	YEAR.	Gross.	Net.
1905, . . . . .	\$4 63	\$4 61	1910, . . . . .	\$5 68	\$5 62
1906 (14 months), . . .	4 90	4 84	1911, . . . . .	6 39	6 35
1907, . . . . .	5 29	5 19	1912, . . . . .	6 25	6 23
1908, . . . . .	4 89	4 87	1913, . . . . .	5 51	5 48
1909, . . . . .	4 88	4 86	1914, . . . . .	5 26	5 23

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914: —

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1913, . . . . . \$2,526 56

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

## Sales: —

Food, . . . . .	\$16 35
Clothing and materials, . . . . .	42 30
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	69 54
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	20 00
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Cows and calves, \$4 00	
Pigs and hogs, . . . . . 255 74	
Hides, . . . . . 183 57	
Vegetables, . . . . . 5 75	
	<hr/>
	449 06

---

\$597 25

## Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances, . . . . .	\$38 66
Manufactures, . . . . .	26 00
Rent, . . . . .	2 15

---

66 81

---

664 06

*Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

## Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1913, . . . . .	\$3,465 49
Advance money (amount on hand November 30), . . . . .	5,000 00
Approved schedules of 1914, . . . . .	113,469 11

---

121,934 60

Special appropriations, . . . . .	2,188 97
Lyman trust fund, . . . . .	1,959 01

Total, . . . . . \$129,273 20

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . . \$664 06

## Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1913, . . . . .	\$6,057 80
Eleven months' schedules, 1914, . . . . .	113,469 11
November advances, . . . . .	2,675 21

---

122,202 12

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$122,866 18



Amount brought forward, . . . . .		\$122,866 18
Special appropriations: —		
Approved schedules, . . . . .		2,188 97
Lyman Trust Fund: —		
Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$1,959 01	
Less advances, last year's report, . . . . .	65 75	
	<hr/>	\$1,893 26
November advances, . . . . .		199 23
		<hr/>
		2,092 49
Balance, Nov. 30, 1914: —		
In bank, . . . . .	\$1,888 62	
In office, . . . . .	238 94	
	<hr/>	2,125 56
Total, . . . . .		\$129,273 20

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$122,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .	121,986 59
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	\$13 41

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor: —	
Elmer L. Coffeen, superintendent, . . . . .	\$2,700 00
General administration, . . . . .	9,611 36
Medical service, . . . . .	2,664 11
Ward service (male), } . . . . .	31,719 33
Ward service (female), }	
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	1,683 00
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	2,209 80
	<hr/>
	\$50,587 60
Food: —	
Butter, . . . . .	\$147 19
Butterine, . . . . .	1,090 06
Beans, . . . . .	730 21
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	312 33
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	778 93
Cheese, . . . . .	371 86
Eggs, . . . . .	826 57
Flour, . . . . .	4,155 44
Fish, . . . . .	948 56
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	882 34
Lard, . . . . .	339 65
Meats, . . . . .	5,938 06
Milk, . . . . .	293 43
Molasses and syrup, . . . . .	314 35
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc., . . . . .	445 06
Sugar, . . . . .	1,908 33
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa, . . . . .	503 61
Vegetables, . . . . .	740 77
Yeast, . . . . .	213 90
Sundries, . . . . .	671 37
	<hr/>
	21,612 02
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$72,199 62

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$72,199 62
Clothing and materials:—		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$717 78	
Clothing,	1,943 76	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,578 45	
Furnishing goods,	770 44	
Hats and caps,	63 27	
Leather and shoe findings,	1,993 77	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	975 48	
Sundries,	102 85	
		8,145 80
Furnishings:—		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$993 70	
Brushes, brooms,	273 97	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	253 55	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	229 96	
Furniture and upholstery,	458 80	
Kitchen furnishings,	702 41	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	7 72	
Sundries,	56 26	
		2,976 37
Heat, light and power:—		
Coal,	\$7,674 24	
Freight on coal,	2,948 78	
Wood,	13 50	
Electricity,	75 15	
Oil,	4 95	
		10,716 62
Repairs and improvements:—		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$41 09	
Electrical work and supplies,	995 24	
Hardware,	225 74	
Lumber,	1,547 46	
Machines (detached),	123 41	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,130 71	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	1,643 97	
Roofing and materials,	3 72	
Sundries,	606 04	
		6,317 38
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$74 52	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	137 69	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,604 74	
Hay, grain, etc.,	5,275 69	
Harnesses and repairs,	110 28	
Horses,	300 00	
Cows,	325 00	
Other live stock,	19 00	
Rent,	5 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	541 99	
Sundries,	560 06	
		8,953 97
Religious services,		1,282 41
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$110,592 17

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$110,592 17
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$296 33	
Entertainments,	64 36	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	1,888 14	
Hose, etc.,	7 53	
Ice,	251 16	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	880 64	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	526 68	
Manual training supplies,	270 37	
Postage,	539 10	
Printing and printing supplies,	354 12	
Return of runaways,	1,087 54	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,089 05	
Stationery and office supplies,	327 35	
School books and school supplies,	417 75	
Travel and expenses (officials),	318 71	
Telephone and telegraph,	497 86	
Water,	937 24	
Sundries,	1,640 49	
		<hr/> 11,394 42

Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . . \$121,986 59

#### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1913,		\$2,807 10
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$2,188 97	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	1 39	
		<hr/> 2,190 36
Balance Nov. 30, 1914,		\$616 74

#### RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

##### *Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$2,125 56	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —		
Account of maintenance,	\$2,675 21	
Account of Lyman trust fund,	199 23	
	<hr/> 2,874 44	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of		
November, 1914, schedule,	3,517 48	
	<hr/> \$8,517 48	

##### *Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills: —		
Maintenance,		\$8,517 48

#### PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 446.32.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$121,986.59.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$5.26.  
 Receipt from sales, \$597.25.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.026.  
 All other institution receipts, \$66.81.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.002.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Water supply investigation,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	\$700 00	\$150 00	\$150 00	\$550 00
Shoe machinery, etc.,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	1,200 00	1,198 61	1,198 61	1 39 <sup>1</sup>
Ice house,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	1,000 00	840 36	933 26	66 74
		\$2,900 00	\$2,188 97	\$2,281 87	\$616 74

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER L. COFFEEN,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1914.

## REAL ESTATE.

*Land.*

40	acres grounds (buildings),	.	.	\$16,000 00
111 $\frac{3}{8}$	acres mowing and tillage,	.	.	10,022 75
148	acres pasture,	.	.	3,700 00
6	acres woodland,	.	.	180 00
$\frac{9}{10}$	acre railroad siding,	.	.	200 00
				<hr/>
				\$30,102 75

*Buildings.*

Willow Park,	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,000 00
Maple cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	3,700 00
Elms cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	22,000 00
Chauncy and Lyman,	.	.	.	.	.	38,000 00
Gables cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	9,000 00
Hillside cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	15,000 00
Worcester and Wachusett cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	47,000 00
Oak cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	16,000 00
Boulder cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	17,000 00
Wayside cottage,	.	.	.	.	.	5,900 00
Administration,	.	.	.	.	.	11,100 00
The Inn,	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
Storehouse,	.	.	.	.	.	12,300 00
School building,	.	.	.	.	.	43,400 00
Power station,	.	.	.	.	.	23,360 00
Greenhouse,	.	.	.	.	.	2,000 00
Scale building,	.	.	.	.	.	500 00
Hospital,	.	.	.	.	.	12,000 00
Piggery,	.	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
Cow barn,	.	.	.	.	.	11,500 00
Hen houses,	.	.	.	.	.	1,200 00
Horse barn and fire station,	.	.	.	.	.	7,980 00
Superintendent's house,	.	.	.	.	.	3,500 00
Superintendent's barn,	.	.	.	.	.	600 00
Superintendent's summer house,	.	.	.	.	.	50 00
						<hr/>

*Amounts carried forward,* . . . \$310,090 00    \$30,102 75

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$310,090 00	\$30,102 75
Ice house,	.	.	.	1,550 00	
Subways, fire tank, etc.,	.	.	.	16,815 00	
				<hr/>	328,455 00
Berlin house,	.	.	.	\$3,000 00	
Berlin barn, shed, etc.,	.	.	.	1,500 00	
Land, 90 acres,	.	.	.	1,100 00	
				<hr/>	5,600 00
					<hr/>
Total real estate,	.	.	.	.	\$364,157 75
Personal property,	.	.	.	.	102,308 88
					<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	.	.	.	.	\$466,466 63

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*Number in the Institution.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, . . . . .	439	—	439
Number received during the year, . . . . .	623	—	623
Number passing out of the institution during the year, . . . . .	604	—	604
Number at the end of the fiscal year, . . . . .	458	—	458
Daily average attendance ( <i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year, . . . . .	446.31	—	446.31
Average number of officers and employees during the year, . . . . .	45.72	38.79	84.51

*Number in Care of the Parole Department.*

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Dec. 1, 1914, . . . . .	1,137
Number coming of age during the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department, . . . . .	203
Employees of Parole Department, . . . . .	10

*Expenditures for the Institution.*

## Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$50,587 60	
2. Clothing, . . . . .	8,145 80	
3. Subsistence, . . . . .	21,612 02	
4. Ordinary repairs, . . . . .	6,317 38	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, . . . . .	35,323 79	
		\$121,986 59

## Extraordinary expenses:—

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . . . . .	2,188 97
--	----------

Total for institution, . . . . . \$124,175 56



*Expenditures for Parole Department.<sup>1</sup>*

Salaries of visitors, . . . . .	\$10,388 45	
Other expenses, . . . . .	8,158 60	
Board of boys under fourteen, . . . .	14,913 32	
Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out, . . . . .	1,268 05	
	<hr/>	\$34,728 42

## Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. This item includes everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): ELMER L. COFFEEN.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

<sup>1</sup> The Parole Department handles the parole work of two institutions, the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of its work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Department of both institutions, except that "Board of boys under fourteen" and "Instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY.

---

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

I report to you another successful year in the development of this school. The completion of cottage No. 8 has increased the capacity of the institution from 210 to 240 boys. We now have two cottages housing 20 boys each; two, 40 boys each; and four, 30 boys each. Thirty is proving, by our experience, to be the largest number of boys advisable in one cottage, if anything like real home life is to be maintained.

On August 4 fire destroyed the old south barn, so called, a three-story structure 40 by 120 feet, which was a part of the original equipment bought from the Shakers. After advising the moving of this barn for three years, money had been granted for this purpose. Work was about to be started when the fire destroyed the building. Cottage No. 5, some 75 feet away from the barn, took fire and was partly destroyed. An allowance of \$10,000 from the appropriation for extraordinary expenses was granted by the Governor and Council for the work of rebuilding the cottage. This work was begun September 3 and on November 25, while not entirely completed, the cottage was occupied by the boys who, since the fire, had been housed in the old Shaker chapel.

I must again point out to you the inability of the school to care for the demands of the courts in the matter of commitments. Even with our present capacity of 240 boys, many are being held in jail for weeks awaiting commitment to the school. Some probation officers state that lack of room at the school is causing the courts to put boys on probation over and over again

until they become too old (over eighteen) to be committed to Shirley, or until they commit some offence serious enough to justify commitment to the reformatory or to some house of correction.

Much grading has been done around our new buildings, and new lawns laid out. A small cottage has been moved from the vicinity of the administration building to a new site about one-fifth of a mile south. This building, when refitted, will make a comfortable home for an employee and his family. Two new sewer beds have been completed. These, with the two originally built, will provide for the needs of the school for many years.

A new brooder house, 100 by 16 feet, equipped with a hot-water heater, two incubators and ten brooders, has been completed. This gives us an up-to-date poultry plant, and adds greatly to the training our boys may receive in this important branch of farming.

The farm with all its divisions shows progress in a marked degree. By carrying out plans already established, about 50 acres of land have been reclaimed. Half of this has been cleared of stumps, plowed and seeded; the remainder has been put into pasture. Three hundred and seventy-five cords of wood and 40,000 feet of lumber were cut while clearing this land. Considerable forestry work has been done among the pines which surround the school. The crops were good with very few exceptions; in some cases they were heavy. This year we raised all the hay, ensilage and roots that will be required for the farm stock; also all the vegetables, including a large crop of potatoes, that will be required by the institution. The dairy produced 290,954 pounds of milk, which provided for the entire milk and butter supply for the year. The farm also turned into the school's cold-storage plant 7,302 pounds of beef; 7,234 pounds of pork; 1,394 dozen of eggs; and 170 dressed fowl.

Plans are being made to set out a 10-acre apple orchard, which is very greatly needed because, as noted last year, the old Shaker orchards are fast disappearing.

Close attention has been given to the question of how long a boy should remain at the school for training before being tried in the open community. A careful analysis of the 239 commit-

ments for the past year shows that nearly 83 per cent. of our commitments have been before the courts one or more times before they were committed. The following table is of interest in this connection: —

	Per Cent.
Committed the first time before the court, . . . .	16.7
Committed the second time before the court, . . . .	24.5
Committed the third time before the court, . . . .	36.5
Committed the fourth time before the court, . . . .	9.7
Committed the fifth time before the court, . . . .	6.0
Committed the sixth time before the court, . . . .	1.4
Committed the seventh time before the court, . . . .	1.4
Committed the eighth time before the court, . . . .	1.4
Committed the ninth time before the court, . . . .	1.4
Committed the fourteenth time before the court, . . . .	.5
Committed the fifteenth time before the court, . . . .	.5

Of the 16.7 per cent., or 40 commitments, at the time of being first brought before the court, 2.4 per cent. were guilty of some very serious misdemeanor, such as trying to shoot an officer when being arrested; 11 per cent. had been unruly and delinquent in their own home over a very long period, many of them stealing from their parents, or they had been in the care of the State Board of Charity until, because of their conduct, it became necessary to send them to this school; only 4.3 per cent., therefore, so far as records are obtainable, were committed without extended trial and careful consideration. It seems, therefore, that for the most part courts are committing boys because their social history indicates the need of careful training rather than that they should be punished for any given offence.

It is evident that no two boys are alike in their inherent character, or have been subjected to exactly the same sort of environment. Individual and personal treatment, based on a careful study of each case, his moral and social needs, is the fundamental conception of every successful man and woman on the staff of the school. Punishment for past offences is no longer a consideration. It is not a question of what the boy has done, but what he will do, that is of paramount importance. Each boy should be considered much as a patient in a hospital, and experience has taught that while the superficial symptoms may

be the same, such for instance as larceny, the fundamental causes may be varied. Perhaps it is a weak will which makes a boy fatally susceptible to a bad environment; or it may be a surly or sour disposition which makes a boy misunderstood, and puts him out of touch with his family or his employer, and sends him to the company of those companions who consider society their natural enemy. Again, it may be only a deep-seated apathy that makes any mental or physical exertion distasteful, and groups the boy with those whose ideal is to get something for nothing. Moreover, a large number of our boys are mentally subnormal, grading all the way from those who are two or three years backward to those who are definitely feeble-minded.

Hence it would seem that no definite time can be set for the boy to remain under the careful training of the school before being tried again in his home or somewhere else. A few months may be sufficient for some cases, while others will require a year or more. A careful analysis of each case, therefore, is absolutely essential. The employment of a man to make Binet tests, and to get each case into such form that it could be of immediate value to those who are personally training the boy, would many times increase the efficiency of our work.

In addition there should be no break between the training in the school and that received while on parole. It is only through a series of careful individual trials at the school and in the open community that the boy may be prepared for the particular place in life that he is best fitted for and most likely to fill. Whenever possible, the boy should return home, and a very definite attempt is made to adjust the boy to the home conditions while he is at the school, for the ties of an inferior home are often a stronger incentive to right living than the selfish abandonment of the lad left alone in the world.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

As almost without exception our boys must earn their own living after leaving the school, vocational training is of prime importance. The day's work is planned on an eight-hour basis, and each department conducted as nearly as possible as in actual



commercial experience. Nineteen different departments indicated below offer the boy at least a "vocational foundation" before he leaves the school.

Bakery.

Barbering.

Blacksmith department.

Cabinet making and milling, furniture, etc.

Carpentry, general carpenter work, shingling.

Cobbler shop, repairing.

Central kitchen.

Farm department:—

Dairy work, milking and general dairy work, butter making.

Garden and poultry, general work in caring for fruit, vegetables and poultry.

Teamsters, doing farm work, carting freight and supplies, grading, etc.

General farming, including raising and handling crops, care of piggery, etc.

Hospital, duties those of assistant to nurse and school physician.

Janitors, including firing, plumbing, steam fitting and electric wiring.

Laundry, washing and ironing.

Machinists.

Mason department, cement and brick work in connection with new buildings, general repairing.

Office, clerical and other assistance.

Painting department, inside and outside painting of buildings, furniture work, glass setting.

Tailor department, including sewing room, making and repairing clothing.

The value of this vocational work is often so apparent to the boy that he will ask for an extension of his stay at the school that he may gain greater proficiency. The marked development of independence and self-respect as the boy finds that he is able to do something besides mere drudgery gives our trade training a place among the moral forces available in doing the real work for which the school was intended, viz., character building.

#### ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

With the increased number of boys now in the school and no adequate school room accommodations (we have only two rooms holding 25 boys each) it is possible to give only the most ele-

mentary academic training to those who stand in the greatest need. About eighteen are classed as illiterates and attend school four hours daily; fifty others are just above this lowest classification and attend school two hours daily. Reading, writing and arithmetic occupy most of the time, with the emphasis placed on the reading as the greatest educational asset for good citizenship. A brief summary of the standing of our boys when leaving the public schools is as follows: —

	PER CENT.			
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
High school, above ninth grade, . . .	8.1	11.5	5.9	8.6
Grammar grades: —				
A class, eighth and ninth grades, . . .	14.9	26.9	22.0	29.5
B class, sixth and seventh grades, . . .	26.7	25.8	37.7	28.0
C class, fourth and fifth grades, . . .	34.8	20.4	17.4	21.7
D class, illiterates, . . . . .	3.7	7.7	8.8	4.4
Recent commitments, not classified, . . .	11.8	7.7	8.2	—

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religious instruction continues to receive the most careful consideration, Catholics, Protestants and Jews all having special instruction. Sunday afternoon talks by the superintendent and invited speakers, so valuable in the past, are well-nigh impossible now because of the lack of an adequate assembly hall.

#### HEALTH AND RECREATION.

The health of the boys has, as usual, been uniformly good. The open-air life of the country, with regular hours and carefully selected food of the institution, soon dispels the tired, worn look of the typical street Arabs from whom come many of our commitments.

The annual minstrel show was a great success, as was also the school band. These organizations by playing in neighboring towns have earned sufficient money to establish a fund of over \$200, which is to be used as representatives of the boys decide.



Outdoor sports are still, as they should be, of greatest importance. Our baseball and football teams were especially successful this year in giving exercise to a large number of our boys and in developing a real school spirit, *i.e.*, a sense of responsibility for the general welfare. A new swimming pond proved to be a real addition to our summer's fun.

During the winter months, however, coasting is the only form of physical fun available. It should be remembered that the greater part of our boys come from city communities, where their lives are full of excitement and variety, and that the dull monotony of routine soon wears on them, making restless, cheerless fellows.

I am warranted, therefore, in again calling to your mind a most urgent need of the school for boys whose pastimes must always be more physical than mental, *viz.*, some sort of a gymnasium or large play hall.

There is a characteristic lack of any sense of personal responsibility in the life about them in the lads who come to us. The school is therefore planned to give the greatest possible amount of freedom and responsibility for individual conduct. It is, moreover, essential that the life of the school be as nearly as possible like that to which the boy will be subject after his release. This also demands as little of institution forms and regulations as may be, and demands a larger freedom. While this freedom undoubtedly permits a greater number of boys to run away, the results of the school training warrant its continuance. Of the boys on parole Nov. 30, 1914, 79 per cent. were reported by the Parole Department as known to be doing well.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL,  
*Superintendent.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

The following report of the medical work of the Industrial School for Boys is submitted: —

The amount of serious illness the past year has been much less than that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that the number of inmates has been considerably increased.

Of more serious import have been seven cases of scarlet fever, one case of typhoid fever, four cases of pneumonia, a few cases of mumps complicated with orchitis, and several cases of rheumatic fever. Four cases of venereal diseases were found in boys committed to the school. There have been the usual large number of cases of tonsillitis and other forms of sore throat, a number of which were of streptococcic origin. We have had a much smaller number of boils, abscesses and other staphylococcic infections than during the previous year.

In the latter part of April a case of scarlet fever was discovered which was promptly isolated and the hospital and cottage in which the boy lived fumigated. We traced this infection to a boy who a few days before his commitment to the school was exposed to scarlet fever and within three weeks had developed a mild case of the disease. In all, seven cases manifested themselves, and all were promptly isolated in one of the old Shaker houses, remote from any of the cottages, and a special nurse was engaged to take care of them. All of the patients made good recoveries, and after a proper length of isolation were returned to their respective cottages.

This small epidemic, if it may be so designated, very forcibly impressed us with the need of an observation ward in the hospital, as well as the urgent necessity of an isolation hospital.

The case of typhoid fever was in the active stage of the disease when committed to the school. The patient was transferred to the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was returned to the school when convalescent.

In the latter part of the summer we had to deal with a large number of cases of a peculiar ailment undoubtedly of an infectious nature. The symptoms were fever, headache and pain in the muscles and joints. The boys so affected were isolated in temporary quarters, and under appropriate treatment made good recoveries in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The total number afflicted was 128.

As the school increases in size the urgent need of new and more commodious quarters for a hospital is apparent. The present building of but six beds has for the past four years been wholly inadequate for our needs, and if we should at any time have more than the average amount of illness at the school we would be greatly embarrassed for lack of room and hampered by the absence of proper equipment.

The hospital is greatly in need of a microscope with bacteriological and pathological accessories, and our work would be very much helped by the installation of a small X-ray outfit. The need of the latter is very great, as in boys of the age of our inmates there is bound to be a number of fractures and dislocations, due to their participation in out-of-door sports.

The general health of the school is very good, all of the outgoing boys showing a very marked increase in weight and height. The food is good, wholesome and plentiful, the bill of fare being approved by the physician each week before going to the cook house.

The following is a summary of work done during the year: —

Number of physician's visits to the school, . . . . .	411
Number of cases treated at hospital out-patient department, . .	1,400
Number of cases admitted to hospital. . . . .	324
Total number of different patients treated at out-patient department, . . . . .	224
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, . .	198
Average number of patients in hospital daily, . . . . .	1
Average number of cases treated daily at out-patient department, . . . . .	5
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day, . . . . .	78
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day, . . . .	37
Smallest number of cases treated in out-patient department in one day, . . . . .	2

Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day, . . . . .	1 —
Number of new inmates examined by physician, . . . . .	239
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving institution, . . . . .	140
Number of inmates examined by physician on their return to the school, . . . . .	95
Number transferred to any other hospital or institution: —	
Massachusetts General Hospital, . . . . .	4
State Hospital, . . . . .	1
Psychopathic Hospital, . . . . .	1
Number committed to any other institution: —	
Worcester State Hospital, . . . . .	4
Operations performed: —	
Incisions for abscesses, . . . . .	37
Incisions for other infections, . . . . .	70
Removal of bullet from leg, . . . . .	1
Reduction of dislocation of elbow under ether, . . . . .	1
Removal of adenoids, . . . . .	1
Circumcision, . . . . .	1
Operation on lacerated finger, . . . . .	1
Suturing of incised wounds, . . . . .	15
Etherizations, . . . . .	8

*Report of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Work.*

Number of inmates committed during year whose vision was tested, . . . . .	239
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested, . . . . .	53
Number of ear examinations, . . . . .	350
Number of nose and throat examinations, . . . . .	469
Prescriptions for glasses, . . . . .	29
Operation for adenoids, . . . . .	1

*Dental Work performed by Dr. H. A. Draffin.*

Number of patients, . . . . .	250
Number of cleanings, . . . . .	51
Number of amalgam fillings, . . . . .	543
Number of cement fillings, . . . . .	128
Number of extractions, . . . . .	130
Number of pulps removed and filled, . . . . .	36
Number of abscesses cured, . . . . .	20

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS E. LILLEY, M.D.,  
Physician.

<sup>1</sup> There have been days when there were no patients in the hospital.

## STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 12. — *Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	179	
Committed during the year, . . . . .	237	
Received from the Lyman School for Boys, . . . . .	2	
Returned from parole, . . . . .	95	
Returned from leave of absence, . . . . .	13	
Returned runaways, . . . . .	66	
Returned from hospitals, . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 7	
		599
Paroled, . . . . .	148	
Returned paroles placed out, . . . . .	86	
Runaways, . . . . .	70	
Granted leave of absence, . . . . .	12	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys, . . . . .	24	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	11	
Transferred to State Infirmary, . . . . .	1	
Transferred to Worcester State Hospital, . . . . .	4	
Released upon attaining majority, . . . . .	1	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital, . . . . .	6	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital, . . . . .	1	
		364
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		235

TABLE 13. — *Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Both parents born in the United States, . . . . .	44
Both parents foreign born, . . . . .	122
Father foreign born and mother native, . . . . .	19
Mother foreign born and father native, . . . . .	26
Father native born and mother unknown, . . . . .	2
Mother native born and father unknown, . . . . .	6
Father foreign born and mother unknown, . . . . .	4
Mother foreign born and father unknown, . . . . .	3
Nativity of parents unknown, . . . . .	13
Total, . . . . .	239

<sup>1</sup> One boy died while in the hospital.

TABLE 14.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Born in the United States, . . . . .	206
Born in foreign countries, . . . . .	32
Italy, . . . . .	11
Russia, . . . . .	7
Canada and the Provinces, . . . . .	6
England, . . . . .	2
Finland, . . . . .	1
Albania, . . . . .	1
St. Michaels, . . . . .	1
Madeira Islands, . . . . .	1
Poland, . . . . .	1
Austria, . . . . .	1
Unknown nativity, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	239

TABLE 15.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Larceny, . . . . .	75
Breaking and entering, . . . . .	26
Breaking and entering and larceny, . . . . .	23
Attempting to break and enter, . . . . .	3
Larceny in a building, . . . . .	4
Attempted larceny, . . . . .	3
Trespass with intent to take fruit, . . . . .	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . . . .	1
Larceny from the person, . . . . .	3
Assault with intent to rob, . . . . .	3
Stubborn child, . . . . .	36
Delinquent child, . . . . .	28
Assault, . . . . .	1
Assault and battery, . . . . .	6
Assault with intent to rape, . . . . .	1
Begging, . . . . .	1
Drunkenness, . . . . .	2
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	5
Vagrancy, . . . . .	10
Running away, . . . . .	4
Arson, . . . . .	1
Riding freight without leave, . . . . .	1
Violating probation, . . . . .	1
Total number committed, . . . . .	239



TABLE 16.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Had both parents living, own or step, . . . . .	144
Had father only, . . . . .	32
Had mother only, . . . . .	35
Parents unknown, . . . . .	4
Both parents dead, . . . . .	24
Had stepfather, . . . . .	6
Had stepmother, . . . . .	10
Had intemperate father, . . . . .	59
Had intemperate mother, . . . . .	6
Parents separated, . . . . .	22
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned, . . . . .	69
Had parents owning residence, . . . . .	33
Had not attended school within one year, . . . . .	41
Had not attended school within two years, . . . . .	76
Had not attended school within three years, . . . . .	65
Had been in court before, . . . . .	199
Had used intoxicating liquor, . . . . .	18
Had used tobacco, . . . . .	207
Had been inmate of another institution, . . . . .	55

TABLE 17.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.<sup>1</sup>*

15-16 years, . . . . .	80
16-17 years, . . . . .	98
17-18 years, . . . . .	57
Apparently over 18, . . . . .	3
Age unknown, . . . . .	1
Total, . . . . .	239

TABLE 18.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

In 2d grade, . . . . .	6
In 3d grade, . . . . .	3
In 4th grade, . . . . .	19
In 5th grade, . . . . .	33
In 6th grade, . . . . .	34
In 7th grade, . . . . .	54

<sup>1</sup> The statute authorizing commitments to the school reads, "not less than fifteen nor more than eighteen years of age."



TABLE 18 — *Concluded.*

In 8th grade, . . . . .	50
In 9th grade, . . . . .	20
In high school, . . . . .	20
Total, . . . . .	239

TABLE 19. — *Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.		Boys.	LENGTH OF STAY.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1, . . . . .	—	2	21, . . . . .	1	2
1, . . . . .	—	3	18, . . . . .	1	3
1, . . . . .	—	4	18, . . . . .	1	4
2, . . . . .	—	7	11, . . . . .	1	5
2, . . . . .	—	8	14, . . . . .	1	6
4, . . . . .	—	10	7, . . . . .	1	7
1, . . . . .	—	11	7, . . . . .	1	8
13, . . . . .	1	—	2, . . . . .	1	9
22, . . . . .	1	1	3, . . . . .	1	10

Total number paroled for first time during year, 148.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914:—

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1913,		\$3,735 97
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Board of inmates:—		
Reimbursements, insane, United States govern- ment,		\$29 50
Sales:—		
Repairs and improvements,	\$1 00	
Miscellaneous,	18 60	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	\$617 50	
Pigs and hogs,	245 00	
Hides,	87 19	
Sundries,	60 00	
	1,009 69	
		1,029 29
Miscellaneous receipts:—		
Interest on bank balances,	\$105 07	
Sundries,	30 54	
		135 61
		1,194 40
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance of 1913,	\$740 86	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	5,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1914,	69,148 82	
		74,889 68
Special appropriations,		24,042 48
Total,		\$103,862 53
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts,		\$1,194 40
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Balance November schedule, 1913,	\$1,476 83	
Eleven months' schedules, 1914,	69,148 82	
November advances,	936 33	
		74,561 98
Amount carried forward,		\$75,756 38

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$75,756 38
Special appropriations: —			
Approved schedules,	\$24,042 48		
November advances,	1,174 71		
			25,217 19
Balance, Nov. 30, 1914: —			
In bank,	\$2,872 01		
In office,	16 95		
			2,888 96
Total,			\$103,862 53

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$77,708 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	76,584 37
	\$1,123 63

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . \$1,123 63

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor: —		
Geo. P. Campbell, superintendent,	\$2,700 00	
General administration,	3,280 02	
Medical service,	500 00	
Ward service (male),	8,587 67	
Ward service (female),	2,984 40	
Repairs and improvements,	5,509 50	
Farm, stable and grounds,	7,111 12	
Teaching,	886 66	
		\$31,559 37

## Food: —

Butterine,	\$110 59
Beans,	286 02
Bread and crackers,	107 65
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	495 71
Cheese,	23 64
Eggs,	381 00
Flour,	2,921 25
Fish,	805 20
Fruit (dried and fresh),	606 34
Lard,	644 09
Meats,	2,615 06
Molasses and syrup,	207 59
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	226 36
Sugar,	1,169 81
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	528 32
Vegetables,	715 02
Yeast,	88 81
Sundries,	557 15
	<hr/>
	12,489 61

## Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,404 55	
Clothing,	587 45	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,868 30	
Furnishing goods,	1,233 54	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$6,093 84	\$44,048 98

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$6,093 84	\$44,048 98
Clothing and materials — <i>Con.</i>		
Hats and caps,	75 43	
Leather and shoe findings,	289 84	
Sundries,	11 76	
		6,470 87
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$437 34	
Brushes, brooms,	132 88	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	405 00	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	210 28	
Furniture and upholstery,	82 71	
Kitchen furnishings,	438 60	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	16 78	
Sundries,	189 36	
		1,912 95
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$1,526 36	
Freight on coal,	783 43	
Electricity,	1,892 00	
Oil,	68 59	
Sundries,	88 80	
		4,359 16
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$12 60	
Cement, lime and plaster,	83 09	
Electrical work and supplies,	414 64	
Hardware,	252 07	
Lumber,	99 83	
Machines (detached),	99 30	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	344 98	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	800 14	
Roofing and materials,	5 45	
Sundries,	198 48	
		2,310 58
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$174 44	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	115 40	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,634 94	
Hay, grain, etc.,	6,375 59	
Harnesses and repairs,	109 85	
Other live stock,	135 88	
Rent,	75 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	411 64	
Sundries,	274 86	
		9,307 60
Religious services,		925 00
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$159 65	
Entertainments,	86 03	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	1,097 02	
Funeral expenses,	71 36	
Hose, etc.,	6 25	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,420 31	\$69,335 16

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,420 31	\$69,335 16
---------------------------------	------------	-------------

Miscellaneous — *Con.*

Ice,	7 62	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	482 37	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), dentist,	398 92	
Postage,	350 83	
Return of runaways,	416 15	
Soap and laundry supplies,	471 17	
Stationery and office supplies,	459 25	
School books and school supplies,	13 44	
Travel and expenses (officials),	611 14	
Telephone and telegraph,	464 23	
Water,	1,479 14	
Sundries,	674 64	
		7,249 21

Total expenses for maintenance,	\$76,584 37
---------------------------------	-------------

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance, Dec. 1, 1913,	\$22,057 76
Appropriations for fiscal year,	14,550 00

Total,	\$36,607 76
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$24,042 48
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	3,174 89
	27,217 37

Balance Nov. 30, 1914,	\$9,390 39
------------------------	------------

## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand,	\$2,888 96	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —		
Account of maintenance,	\$936 33	
Account of special appropriations,	1,174 71	
	2,111 04	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of		
November, 1914, schedule,	2,435 55	
		\$7,435 55

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills,	\$7,435 55
-----------------------------	------------

## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 214.89.

Total cost for maintenance, \$76,584.37.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.8501.

Receipt from sales, \$968.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0866.

All other institution receipts, \$226.11.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0202.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Machine and printing shop, . . . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 57	\$7,981 00	\$2,918 63	\$6,359 06	\$1,621 94 <sup>1</sup>
Cottage for boys, . . . . .	Res. 1912, chap. 57	15,274 00	914 30	15,272 37	1 63 <sup>1</sup>
Cottage for 30 boys, . . . . .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	18,200 00	10,787 38	18,199 71	29 <sup>1</sup>
Heating and furnishing cottage, . . . . .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	3,000 00	1,351 63	2,998 97	1 03 <sup>1</sup>
Water system investigation, . . . . .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	700 00	—	—	700 00
General improvements, . . . . .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	5,650 00	3,169 92	5,058 99	591 01
Equipping cottage for 30 boys, . . . . .	Res. 1914, chap. 152	3,000 00	1,633 94	1,633 94	1,366 06
Repairs on hay barn, . . . . .	Res. 1914, chap. 152	1,550 00	—	—	1,550 00 <sup>1</sup>
Rebuilding and furnishing burned cottage, . . . . .	Transferred from extraordinary expenses, . . . . .	10,000 00	3,266 68	3,266 68	6,733 32
		\$65,355 00	\$24,042 48	\$52,789 72	\$9,390 39

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. CAMPBELL,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Nov. 30, 1914.

## REAL ESTATE.

*Land.*

30 acres school grounds, at \$75, . . .	\$2,250 00	
150 acres tillage, at \$30, . . .	4,500 00	
100 acres mowing, at \$54, . . .	5,400 00	
18 acres orchard, at \$40, . . .	720 00	
140 acres pasture, at \$20, . . .	2,800 00	
210 acres woodland, at \$20, . . .	4,200 00	
242 acres waste and miscellaneous, at \$10, . . .	2,420 00	
		<hr/>
		\$22,290 00

*Buildings.*

Cottage No. 1 (inmates), . . .	\$12,000 00
Cottage No. 2, . . .	6,000 00
Cottage No. 3, . . .	5,000 00
Cottage No. 4, . . .	13,700 00
Cottage No. 5, . . .	13,700 00
Cottage No. 6, . . .	6,500 00
Cottage No. 7, . . .	15,274 00
Cottage No. 8, . . .	18,200 00
Farmer's house (employees), . . .	1,000 00
House with brick basement, . . .	1,700 00
Stone house, . . .	1,000 00
Administration building (administration), . . .	10,000 00
Infirmary, . . .	1,500 00
Kitchen and laundry building, . . .	4,500 00
Chapel, . . .	2,000 00
Industrial building, . . .	21,500 00
North barn, two silos and shed (farm), . . .	6,200 00
Horse barn, . . .	1,200 00
Cow barn, addition, . . .	7,743 00
Piggery, . . .	1,200 00
Dairy house, . . .	1,200 00
South hen house, . . .	100 00
Small tool house, . . .	100 00
Corn house, . . .	100 00

<i>Amounts carried forward, . . .</i>	<hr/>	\$151,417 00	\$22,290 00
---------------------------------------	-------	--------------	-------------



<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	.	.	\$151,417 00	\$22,290 00
North wood shed,	.	.	.	300 00	
North tool shed,	.	.	.	700 00	
Windmill,	.	.	.	300 00	
Silo,	.	.	.	350 00	
Two hen houses,	.	.	.	800 00	
Brooder house,	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Ice house,	.	.	.	500 00	
Ice house and refrigerator,	.	.	.	1,489 00	
Workmen's house (south) (miscellaneous),	.	.	.	200 00	
Brick shop (storage),	.	.	.	200 00	
Old evaporation building,	.	.	.	500 00	
House,	.	.	.	500 00	
Old shop building and sheds,	.	.	.	1,000 00	
Transformer house (heat, light and power),	.	.	.	200 00	
Water system (cost),	.	.	.	7,136 00	
Sewerage system (cost),	.	.	.	5,718 32	
Telephone system,	.	.	.	650 00	
Sidewalks,	.	.	.	600 00	
				<hr/>	173,560 32
Total real estate,	.	.	.	.	\$195,850 32
Personal property,	.	.	.	.	49,457 84
					<hr/>
Total valuation of property,	.	.	.	.	\$245,308 16

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*Number in the Institution.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year, . . . . .	179	—	179
Number received during the year, . . . . .	420	—	420
Number passing out of the institution during the year, . . . . .	364	—	364
Number at the end of the fiscal year, . . . . .	235	—	235
Daily average attendance ( <i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year, . . . . .	214.89	—	214.89
Average number of officers and employees during the year, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	35	14	49

*Number in Care of the Parole Department.*

Number on visiting list of the Parole Department Dec. 1, 1914, . . . . .	390
Number coming of age within the year, and thus dropped from the Parole Department, . . . . .	75
Returned to the school and not released at close of year, . . . . .	12

*Expenditures for the Institution.*

## Current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$31,559 37
2. Clothing, . . . . .	6,470 87
3. Subsistence, . . . . .	12,489 61
4. Ordinary repairs, . . . . .	2,310 58
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, . . . . .	23,753 94
	<hr/> \$76,584 37

Expenditures for the Parole Department.<sup>2</sup>

## Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.

<sup>1</sup> Monthly.<sup>2</sup> Paid from appropriation for parole work, Walter A. Wheeler, superintendent. See page 92.

Notes on current expenses — *Con.*

3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Department: WALTER A. WHEELER.

## BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

---

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

Herewith I respectfully submit the third annual report of the Boys Parole Department of the Massachusetts Training Schools. This report covers the parole work of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. The parole work of each school will be considered separately.

The total number of boys on parole from both schools during the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, was 1,877, an increase of 123 over last year, and the number of boys on the visiting list at the close of the year just ended was 1,584, or 94 more than at the close of the preceding year.

The total number of boys visited during the year was 1,710, of whom 1,247 were from the Lyman School and 453 from the Industrial School for Boys. During the year a total of 6,463 visits have been made to boys on parole. Of these visits, 4,752 were made to boys paroled from the Lyman School and 1,711 to boys paroled from the Industrial School for Boys. It will be seen by the statistical tables in the following pages of this report that while the number of visits has been less than those of the preceding year, the difference in the amount of work is more than balanced by the increase of home investigations from 601 in 1912-13 to 822 in 1913-14.

The increase in the number of boys on parole, the looking after the boys' savings bank accounts, the increasing number of boys who must be boarded out, and the far greater number of petitions for parole coming into the office have rendered the present office force inadequate to the clerical work entailed thereby.

## DEATH OF MR. MONTAGUE.

For the second time in the history of the Boys Parole Department, death has entered our ranks, this time removing one of our most active men. Mr. Albert I. Montague, a graduate of Amherst College, a successful teacher, and a most intelligent and efficient worker in this department since his appointment in 1908, died on April 10, 1914. He had a large and important district, one requiring diversified gifts, which were found in him in ample measure. His best eulogy is the fond estimation in which he is still held by all his boys and by the many others who knew him and his good works.

The vacancy caused by Mr. Montague's death was filled by the appointment in June of Mr. Aaron B. Palmer, who was principal of the Russell School in Arlington at the time.

## NEW VISITORS.

Two additional visitors were provided for by the appropriation for 1914, but owing to the difficulty in finding men who were willing to take temporary positions, and the fact that the civil service examinations were not held until late in May, the results of which were not published until November, these appointments were necessarily delayed until the latter month.

Mr. Francis E. Deady, formerly of the State Free Employment Bureau, and Mr. Edward H. Sullivan, an officer at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, were appointed and began their work late in November. Both men have had large experience in dealing with problems which confront this department, and have entered upon their work with enthusiasm.

## HOME-COMING DAY.

The second annual dinner given by the Lyman School to those boys on parole who had attained their twenty-first birthday during the year was held in Elms cottage on the school grounds on the 12th of October. About 50 young men responded to the invitation. There were present the superintendent and officers of the Boys Parole Department, the superintendent and officers of

the Lyman School, the trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, whose chairman, Mr. Carl Dreyfus, presided at the dinner, and other guests, including His Excellency Governor David I. Walsh who made an inspiring speech to the young men assembled.

#### AFTER DUE TIME.

At this dinner there were present two men who as boys had been sent to the Lyman School. One was now a successful farmer of middle age; the other, a young chemist in his twenties. Both told of their training at the Lyman School, and paid a high tribute to the officers and teachers. They also extolled the wisdom of the placing-out system of Massachusetts; for, having no suitable homes, they had been placed on farms when they had left the school.

In this connection it will be of interest to know that as the years roll on an increasing number of men, once boys of the Lyman School, rise up to call the Massachusetts system blessed. Within a month, while visiting in a prosperous farming community, I have found several successful farmers with property ranging from \$8,000 to \$10,000 in value, who owe their success to the Lyman School and the fact that they were placed on farms when paroled. One of our boys in this locality married the daughter of his employer, — and he was worthy of her, — and now owns the homestead valued at over \$10,000. Two others in the same community are prosperous and well to do, owning their farms clear of debt. Another by industry and hard work accumulated a goodly property and lost it in a bad trade, but is now again prospering in the west. And while this report was in preparation I, myself, met by appointment a boy under twenty years of age, who was placed in this locality with a farmer; he had with him a check for \$260 to deposit in a savings bank; this money had been earned and saved during his stay with his employer. This boy is still working in the same place, and before many years I shall expect to see him a prosperous property owner himself.

It is slow work — this training of young lives. Not often do the results quickly follow the effort, but all through Massachusetts and, in fact, New England there may be found men —



worthy, upright citizens — who are able to write to the school as a young man wrote a few months ago from Vermont: "I am working all the time. I do not use liquor or tobacco. I am saving my money and I have lots of friends." In the last clause of the above quotation lies the great advantage of the country home over the city for all boys in the formative period of their lives. An interested community, one which takes the boy to its heart, knows him, watches him, frowns upon the evil, praises him when he does right and gives him a chance, furnishes an environment which is in the highest degree reforming without being a reformatory.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The parole work with the older boys from the Industrial School for Boys presents many problems not found in dealing with younger boys, or which, if found, are present in a very different degree.

A young man of eighteen years of age cannot be treated in the same manner as a boy of ten. His visitor must know him and have his confidence if he would do him good. For this reason the following plan has been adopted and I believe is meeting with fair success with the older boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley: —

As the larger part of these boys come from the great centers of population, the visitors most acquainted with the boys themselves, through their frequent visits to the institution, have been designated to have the supervision of a majority of them. The visitor residing at Fitchburg is in constant touch with the school and has the confidence of the boys there. One of the new visitors, whose work has been along the lines of procuring employment for the unemployed and who resides near Boston, assists in this work and increasingly better results are expected. With these boys it is indeed true that "occupation is the armor of the soul," and much of the time and effort of visitors dealing largely with boys from Shirley is along the line of securing employment and inducing the boy to remain at work.



## ALUMNI DINNER.

The second annual dinner of the "Alumni" association formed among the boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys was held at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday.

One hundred and ten boys were present. The president of the association introduced Mr. Carl Dreyfus, chairman of the Board of Trustees, who presided. The Industrial School for Boys at Shirley was represented by Superintendent George P. Campbell, and the parole department was represented, in my absence, by Mr. Thomas M. Devlin, visitor.

The great interest of the occasion centered about the speeches of ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Esq., Robert O. Harris, former Superior Court Justice, and Representative Frederick P. Greenwood, House chairman of the legislative committee on public institutions.

In summing up the value of such a gathering, the spirit of the boys must be taken into account. Here were gathered over 100 boys, committed by the courts as delinquents, on parole from an institution, with heads upright, for the most part filled with worthy ambitions and facing the future manfully.

## IN GENERAL.

While the foregoing have been the events that have especially marked the work of the year there has not been lacking that attention to detail that makes success in any line of work possible.

The clerical work of a visitor is far from being a negligible factor. Each visitor corresponds with his boys, writing and receiving hundreds of letters, and makes a written report of each visit and duplicate reports of investigations of homes and places.

A vacation of two weeks is allowed each visitor during the year, but in many cases even his vacation time is interrupted by emergency calls to service. Our visitors have uniformly been responsive to these calls and have labored faithfully with

philanthropic spirit and, in general, I believe, efficiently. With our added force of visitors the new year brings with it new opportunities and a promise of more efficient service.

This department hereby expresses its obligations to the superintendents and officers of the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys for hearty co-operation, and to your honorable Board, always interested and alert for the success of our work and the welfare of the boys under our charge.

In the statistical tables immediately following are presented in greater detail many of the phases of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER A. WHEELER,  
*Superintendent.*

# STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

## I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 20. — *Changes in number of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on Parole Department's visiting list for year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	1,445
Becoming of age during year, . . . . .	203
Committed to the Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	30
Committed to Industrial School for Boys, . . . . .	4
Died, . . . . .	3
Returned to the school and not relocated: —	
For serious fault, . . . . .	21
Not serious, . . . . .	47
	68
	308

On the visiting list Dec. 1, 1914, . . . . . 1,137

Of the 1,137 boys on the visiting list, 58 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of the New England States and employment unknown, and 62 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 1,017 boys may be summarized as follows: —

TABLE 21. — *Occupation of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1914.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, . . . . .	58	6
At board, . . . . .	103	10
Attending school, . . . . .	66	7
Employed on farms, . . . . .	150	15
In textile mills, . . . . .	68	7
Recently released, . . . . .	25	2
In 81 different occupations, . . . . .	413	40
Idle, invalid, occupation unknown or in institutions, . . . . .	103	10
Classed as laborers, . . . . .	31	3
Totals, . . . . .	1,017	100

The report cards of the above-mentioned 1,017 boys show that at the time of the last report 903, or 89 per cent., were doing well; 40, or 4 per cent., doubtfully; and 66, or 7 per cent., badly.

TABLE 22. — *Status Nov. 30, 1914, of all boys under twenty-one years of age who had been committed to the Lyman School for Boys.*

In the school, . . . . .	458
Outside the school: —	
Paroled to parents, . . . . .	466
Paroled to others, . . . . .	202
Boarded out, attending school, . . . . .	103
Paroled, making their own way, . . . . .	121
Sentenced by courts to Massachusetts Reformatory: —	
This year, . . . . .	30
Previously, . . . . .	11
	— 41
Sentenced by courts to penal institutions other than the	
Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	26
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	28
Left the State, . . . . .	58
In the United States army, . . . . .	23
In the United States navy, . . . . .	35
Lost sight of: —	
This year, . . . . .	30
Previously, . . . . .	32
	— 62
Runaways from the school, whereabouts unknown, . . . . .	29
	— 1,194
Total, . . . . .	1,652

Aside from the parents of the boy, other relatives are sought who might assume the care and responsibility of the absent or unfit parent. During the year just closed 18 boys whose parents were either dead or not able to care for them were sent to other relatives.

TABLE 23. — *Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Number of boys paroled in their own homes or with relatives, . . . . .	206
Number of boys paroled with others, . . . . .	133
Number of boys boarded out, . . . . .	102
<hr/>	
Total number paroled within the year and becoming sub- jects of visitation, . . . . .	441

TABLE 24. — *Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

For serious fault, not relocated, . . . . .	21
For relocation and other purposes, . . . . .	205
<hr/>	
Total number returned, . . . . .	226

TABLE 25. — *Visits to boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Total number of visits to boys paroled, . . . . .	4,752
Number of visits to boys over eighteen years of age, . . . . .	1,479
Number of boys over eighteen years of age visited, . . . . .	565
Average visits to boys over eighteen years of age, . . . . .	2.62
Number of visits to boys under eighteen years of age, . . . . .	3,273
Number of boys under eighteen years of age visited, . . . . .	682
Average visits to boys under eighteen years of age, . . . . .	4.79
Number of homes investigated and reported upon in writing, . . . . .	822
Number of new places investigated and reported upon, . . . . .	114

TABLE 26. — *Occupation of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
In the United States army and navy, . . . . .	17	8
Employed on farms, . . . . .	17	8
Employed in textile mills, . . . . .	8	4
Temporarily out of work, . . . . .	13	7
In 42 different occupations, . . . . .	116	57
In the Massachusetts Reformatory or other penal institutions, . . . . .	22	11
Unknown, . . . . .	10	5
Totals, . . . . .	203	100

TABLE 27. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well, . . . . .	141	69
Doing fairly well, . . . . .	8	4
Doing badly, . . . . .	26	13
Conduct unknown, . . . . .	28	14
Totals, . . . . .	203	100

TABLE 28. — *Collection of wages of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Amount of money collected as wages for boys during the year and placed to their credit in banks, . . . . .	\$2,179 30
Number of boys in behalf of whom money was collected, . . . . .	103
Total amount of money standing to the credit of boys in savings banks, . . . . .	\$8,018 44
Number of boys in behalf of whom money is deposited, . . . . .	290

Boys over eighteen years of age usually make their own bargains and collect their own wages. Wages of boys living at home are taken care of by the boy or his family and not by the visitor. Very few boys working in cities and not boarding at home earn much more than enough to cover their expenses. Nearly all money collected has been earned and saved by boys working on farms. Several boys keep their own bank accounts, and such are not included in the foregoing.

TABLE 29. — *Young boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, and expenditures for board and clothing for year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Number of boys at board Dec. 1, 1913, . . . . .	92
Number of additional boys for whom board has been paid during year, . . . . .	102
Total number for whom board has been paid during year, . . . . .	194

Amount spent for board, . . . . .	\$11,490 66
Amount spent for clothing, . . . . .	3,094 70
Amount spent for doctors, . . . . .	105 85
Amount spent for hospitals and hospital treatment, . . . . .	9 55
Amount spent for dentists, . . . . .	12 00
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	185 91
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	\$14,898 67

TABLE 30. — *Tuition in public schools for young boys boarded out from Lyman School during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Number of boys for whom tuition has been paid during year,	108
Amount of tuition paid, . . . . .	\$1,268 05

## II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31. — *Changes in number of Industrial School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Total number of individuals on visiting list for year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	500
Becoming of age during year, . . . . .	75
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	5
Died, . . . . .	1
Returned to the school and not relocated: —	
For serious fault, . . . . .	11
Not serious, . . . . .	18
	<hr/> 29
	<hr/> 110
On the visiting list Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	390

Of the 390 boys on the visiting list, 17 (not including those in the foreign service of the United States government) are classed as out of New England and employment unknown, and 28 are on the unknown list. The occupations of the remaining 345 boys, with the number engaged in each occupation, were as follows: —



TABLE 32. — *Occupation of boys from Industrial School for Boys who were on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1914.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
United States army or navy, . . . . .	20	6
Employed on farms, . . . . .	51	15
In textile mills, . . . . .	26	8
Classed as laborers, . . . . .	24	7
Carpenters, . . . . .	11	3
Clerks, . . . . .	7	2
Recently released, . . . . .	35	10
Teamsters, . . . . .	7	2
In 35 different occupations, . . . . .	114	33
Idle, occupation unknown, or in institutions, . . . . .	50	14
Totals, . . . . .	345	100

The report cards of the above-mentioned 345 boys show that at the time of the last report 296, or 86 per cent., were doing well; 23, or 6 per cent., doubtfully; and 26, or 8 per cent., badly.

TABLE 33. — *Status Nov. 30, 1914, of all boys under twenty-one years of age who had been committed to the Industrial School for Boys and had come into the care of the Parole Department.*

With parents, . . . . .	195
With others. . . . .	93
For themselves, . . . . .	20
In Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	6
In penal institutions other than the Massachusetts Reformatory, . . . . .	11
Left the State, . . . . .	17
In the United States army, . . . . .	9
In the United States navy, . . . . .	11
Lost sight of:—	
This year, . . . . .	19
Previously, . . . . .	9
	28
Returned to the Industrial School, . . . . .	29

TABLE 34. — *Condition of all boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1914.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well, . . . . .	296	79.4
Not doing well, . . . . .	32	8.6
Out of the State, . . . . .	17	4.5
Whereabouts and condition unknown, . . . . .	28	7.5
Totals, . . . . .	373	100.0

TABLE 35. — *Visits made to boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys and homes of boys investigated, year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Number of visits to paroled boys, . . . . .	1,711
Number of boys visited, . . . . .	453
Average number of visits to each boy, . . . . .	3.77
Number of homes investigated and reported upon, . . . . .	178

TABLE 36. — *Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

	Number.	Per Cent.
Doing well, . . . . .	46	61
Doing fairly well, . . . . .	5	7
Doing badly, . . . . .	5	7
Conduct unknown, . . . . .	19	25
Totals, . . . . .	75	100

## III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 37. — *Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30. 1914.*

## Expenses of Boys Parole Department: —

## Salaries: —

Superintendent, . . . \$1,999 99

Clerks, . . . 619 58

Visitors, . . . 7,768 88

---

\$10,388 45

## Visitors' expenses: —

Traveling expenses, . . \$6,612 81

Telephone and telegraph, . 715 34

---

7,328 15

## Office expenses: —

Postage, . . . \$187 93

Printing, . . . 242 30

Stationery, . . . 241 40

Telephone and telegraph, . 107 28

Incidentals, . . . 51 54

---

830 45

## Total expenditures for maintenance of Boys Parole

Department, . . . \$18,547 05

Expenditures in connection with boarding out young boys, 14,898 67

Expenditures for instruction in public schools of young  
boys boarded out, . . . 1,268 05Total expenditures in connection with the parole of  
boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for

Boys, . . . \$34,713 77

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT LANCASTER.

---

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

We had during the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, 125 new commitments to this institution. The maximum number of girls in the school was 310 and the average number 298.

The health of the girls has been good. There have been no deaths or serious illnesses. Girls have been encouraged or required to take outdoor exercise, which has resulted in a noticeable improvement in health.

At the beginning of the year 15 of our feeble-minded girls were transferred by commitment to the Wrentham State School. We have had committed to the institution during the year, however, so many girls of low mental grade that the number of this type in the school remains about the same. As soon as there are more accommodations at Wrentham more of these girls who need permanent custodial care should be transferred.

Two of the administrative changes made during the year which have thus far proved very advantageous to the institution were the discontinuance of Bolton cottage as a disciplinary house, and the using of Bolton cottage, in place of Putnam cottage, for the girls of lowest mental grade. At Bolton there are about 35 acres of farm land which these girls help to cultivate, doing practically all of the light farm work. The outdoor life and the responsibility of the farm and its activities keep them happy and furnish a form of treatment most helpful in their development. Furthermore, they are removed from the main school grounds and are not made unhappy by seeing the earlier departure on parole of the more normal girls.

A careful regrading of the girls in academic work has been made, thereby increasing the efficiency of school work. The

sewing classes have also been graded and a progressive system worked out: advance is made from the first class in model-making to plain handwork and the use of the sewing machine; the girls then progress to a class where underwear is made, and from this into a class in making house dresses; finally, those with special aptitude are taught to make the more difficult woolen dresses. This system permits the girls to take up each branch of sewing as ability is shown, and results also in greater efficiency and in the turning out of more work. During the year these classes have produced: —

Gingham dresses, . . . . .	627
Woolen dresses, . . . . .	182
Serge skirts, . . . . .	97
Shirt waists, . . . . .	217
Petticoats, . . . . .	332
Nightgowns, . . . . .	485
Aprons, . . . . .	391
Kitchen caps, . . . . .	103
Crash towels, . . . . .	240
Drawers, . . . . .	181
Corset covers, . . . . .	87

Also incidentals like curtains, flatiron holders, laundry bags, etc., were made in large numbers, and the regular amount of mending and repairing was done.

The morning assemblies begun last year have continued throughout this year with mutual benefit to all. The getting together of the whole school — officers as well as girls — each day for the common consideration of some thought has helped to foster a spirit of mutual self help and of school loyalty, and has tended to deepen the feeling of responsibility for one another. Helpful books, with a purpose in them, have been read, a chapter at a time, and some of the visitors to the institution have talked to the girls.

Religious instruction in the various faiths has been carried on much as in the past. We owe a great deal to the clergymen for their faithfulness and devotion to the work in coming here to the school to give religious instruction. After the mass for the Catholic girls is over services are held in our own chapel for the Protestant girls, who formerly attended the village

church. For these services ministers from several of the theological schools in the State have come to us. We are most grateful to the minister and members of the village church in Lancaster for allowing our girls the use of their balcony for so many years.

Our farm was very productive this year. The apples were unusually good and plentiful, and we gathered about 200 barrels. We had 1,700 bushels of potatoes and a large amount of berries and vegetables. We made 4,020 pounds of butter and produced 120,064 quarts of milk.

The physical improvements of the school have continued throughout the year. Much grading and resurfacing has been done; some of the roads have been straightened and resurfaced; and considerable shrubbery and new trees have been planted for the improvement of the grounds. The new piggery has been finished, — a substantial and modern building. A unit of a heating plant was built during the year to heat the new school building, the chapel and the infirmary; this combines seven separate fires and enables the use of soft coal, resulting in a considerable saving in cost of fuel as well as of operation. The new school building, at the date of this writing, is almost ready for occupancy. The interior of all the cottages has been improved by painting, while new furnishings have been provided in some and plumbing replaced in others.

We have had during the year 1,382 visitors; of these, 1,127 came to visit the girls and 255 to inspect the institution.

The spirit of loyalty and mutual helpfulness in the school has been splendid. Our corps of officers is of a high standard, and all are devoted to the interest of the institution and to the transformation of its wards into helpful members of the community. The trustees have been most conscientious in their duties and sympathetic and helpful in their assistance.

His Excellency Governor David I. Walsh has shown a deep interest in the work of the school, has visited it several times and has spoken to the girls, for all of which we are very grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. EVERALL,  
*Superintendent.*



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

The following report of the medical work at the Industrial School for Girls for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, is respectfully submitted.

The statistical report appended gives a summary of the medical and dental work of the year. As in former years, Dr. D. F. O'Connor has been in charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department. Dr. Fox has done the dentistry. The administration of salvarsan has been temporarily discontinued because of the difficulty, on account of the European war, in securing a supply of the drug. It seemed advisable to keep the little we have on hand to use in case of an emergency.

We have been fortunate in not having any of the so-called contagious diseases during the year. An epidemic would be very difficult to control with the means at our disposal. One girl with pulmonary tuberculosis was transferred to a State sanitarium. Other tuberculous cases have been treated at the school and have done as well as could be expected.

In order to increase the efficiency of the medical work at this institution I wish to make the following recommendations:—

That a resident medical officer be secured. If this were done I think one nurse would be sufficient.

The hospital should be enlarged.

Some provision should be made for more adequate laboratory work.

Some provision for clerical assistance in keeping medical records and making reports.

Some better arrangement whereby mentally deranged girls can be transferred to a State hospital for observation.

A more thorough study of, and a more definite policy for the care of, defective delinquents.



*Summary of Work done.*

Number of visits to school by physician, . . . . .	311
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient department, . .	3,378
Number of cases admitted to hospital, . . . . .	185
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, . .	138
Average number of patients in hospital daily, . . . . .	10
Average number of cases treated daily at hospital, out-patient department, . . . . .	11
Largest number of cases treated at out-patient department in one day, . . . . .	44
Largest number of patients in hospital in one day, . . . . .	16
Smallest number treated in out-patient department in one day, .	1
Smallest number of patients in hospital in one day, . . . . .	1
Number of new inmates of school examined by physician, . . .	125
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving institution,	85
Number of inmates examined by physician on their return to the school, . . . . .	10
Number of inmates examined by nurse on leaving institution, .	32
Number of girls at Fay cottage during the year, . . . . .	30
Average daily number of girls at Fay cottage, . . . . .	22
Total number of treatments given at Fay cottage, . . . . .	9,473
Number of Wassermann tests, . . . . .	19
Number of slides taken, . . . . .	158
Number of girls for whom slides were taken, . . . . .	143
Number transferred to Westfield State Sanatorium, . . . . .	1
Number transferred to Wrentham State School, . . . . .	15
Number sent to Massachusetts General Hospital, . . . . .	6
Number sent to State Infirmary, Tewksbury, . . . . .	7
Number sent to Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . . . .	1
Number sent to Worcester Memorial Hospital, . . . . .	2
Number sent to New England Hospital, . . . . .	2
Number committed to Westborough State Hospital, . . . . .	2
Operation, amputation of toe, . . . . .	1
Number of cases given salvarsan, . . . . .	43

*Report of Work of Oculist.*

Number of inmates committed during year whose vision was tested, . . . . .	125
Number of other inmates whose vision was tested, . . . . .	44
Number of ear examinations, . . . . .	210
Number of throat examinations, . . . . .	158
Number of nose examinations, . . . . .	125
Number of glands, "yes," . . . . .	110

Number of glands, "no," . . . . .	15
Prescriptions for glasses, . . . . .	66
Number of cases of various sorts classified:—	
Ear treatments, . . . . .	85
Operations for tongue-tie, . . . . .	1
Operations for adenoids and tonsils, . . . . .	20
Wart removed from eyelid, . . . . .	1
Treatments for nose bleed, . . . . .	8
Defective vision, . . . . .	75
Defective hearing, . . . . .	45
Deviated septum, . . . . .	47
Going-out girls seen, . . . . .	75

*Report of Work of Dentist.*

Different patients treated, . . . . .	297
Cleansings, . . . . .	197
Amalgam fillings, . . . . .	858
Cement fillings, . . . . .	367
Enamel fillings, . . . . .	21
Gold fillings, . . . . .	6
Crowns (logan), . . . . .	10
Extractions, . . . . .	280
Gas administrations, . . . . .	133
Cocaine administrations, . . . . .	44
Pulps removed and canals filled (under pressure), . . . . .	28
Abscesses cured or aborted, . . . . .	22
Treatments required for same, . . . . .	71
Rubber plates, . . . . .	2

Respectfully submitted,

CHESTER C. BECKLEY,

*Physician.*

## STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[PREPARED BY THE GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.]

TABLE 38. — *Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	305	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	344	
		<hr/>
Total number in custody Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	649	
Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	125	
		<hr/>
		774
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	108	
Honorably discharged during year, . . . . .	10	
Deaths during year, . . . . .	5	
Discharged as unfit subject, . . . . .	2	
		<hr/>
		125
		<hr/>
Total in custody Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	649	

TABLE 39. — *Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	305	
Since committed, . . . . .	125	
		<hr/>
		430
Recalled to the school: —		
For change of place, . . . . .	5	
For a visit to the school, . . . . .	40	
From a visit to her home, . . . . .	4	
On account of illness, . . . . .	8	
From hospital, . . . . .	10	
From temporary place, . . . . .	1	
From witnessing at court, . . . . .	2	
To await court trial, . . . . .	1	
For larceny, . . . . .	1	
For running away, . . . . .	10	
For running from the school, . . . . .	3	
For running from places, . . . . .	5	
For running from home, . . . . .	1	
For running from hospital, . . . . .	1	

TABLE 47. — Comparative numbers and cost, Industrial School for Girls, 1876-1913.

YEAR.	Appropriation from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, and beginning with 1907, from Dec. 1 to Nov. 30.	Total Actual Cost from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, and beginning with 1907, from Nov. 30.	By Earnings returned to State Treasury.	Average Number in School.	Weekly Gross Cost Per Capita	Weekly Per Capita Cost, less the Cost, or Net Earnings.	Number of Commitments.	Number at Work in Families.	Number with Relatives.	Boarded out during Year.	Married.
1876,	\$28,300	\$25,683 00	— <sup>1</sup>	121	\$4 05	— <sup>1</sup>	53	40	—	—	—
1894,	25,383	21,617 00	\$520 18	117	3 49	46	78	122	—	—	—
1895,	27,750	28,801 00	337 36	116	4 62	61	72	131	—	—	39
1896,	27,775	26,049 00	580 20	120	4 17	8	86	120	—	—	—
1897,	27,775	28,256 00	343 05	138	3 93	88	100	146	—	10	39
1898,	32,525	31,307 00	1,185 65	159	3 79	64	102	150	—	13	44
1899,	34,375	32,530 00	360 18	164	3 81	77	75	139	—	17	38
1900,	36,575	32,202 00	366 80	171	3 62	58	101	154	30	16	36
1901,	36,575	38,688 00	623 89	189	3 92	88	94	158	50	18	39
1902,	39,775	39,808 00	1,004 02	192	3 98	92	92	162	65	11	44
1903,	43,644	44,462 00	863 65	203	4 21	13	89	134	64	9	45
1904,	45,872	47,058 00	376 50	209	4 33	40	93	148	54	6	47
1905,	48,382	47,325 89	193 54	209	4 35	33	79	136	42	4	49
1906, <sup>2</sup>	46,936	56,582 74	294 08	214	4 33	31	126	142	61	5	59
1907,	51,543	53,896 00	572 17	228	4 54	49	107	117	64	19	55
1908,	57,393	61,063 48	399 19	245	4 76	73	131	158	64	21	54
1909,	63,430	62,513 21	583 50	260	4 62	58	121	172	52	27	35
1910,	65,580	66,522 16	783 01	265	4 83	77	115	202	54	14	42
1911, <sup>4</sup>	73,500	73,499 44	483 95	274	5 16	5	109	166	49	17	31
1912,	76,700	76,699 90	88 01	304	4 85	85	106	204	77	93	50
1913,	78,500	81,553 34	285 22	308	5 09	07	126	311	97	89	53

<sup>1</sup> Not reported.<sup>2</sup> Appropriation from Jan. 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1906.<sup>3</sup> Fourteen months, from Sept. 30, 1905, to Nov. 30, 1906.<sup>4</sup> Amount spent by department of boarding out and probation, \$15,833.09.<sup>5</sup> Nov. 30, 1911.<sup>6</sup> This is the total for the whole year, and thus does not compare with the figures for preceding years, which show only the number on November 30.<sup>7</sup> This number includes all girls boarded out for any length of time (even for one day) and for any reason.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1913:—

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1912, . . . . . \$775 54

*Receipts.**Institution Receipts.*

## Sales:—

Clothing and materials, . . . . .	\$6 26
Furnishings, . . . . .	50
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .	2 55
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	3 80
Farm, stable and grounds:—	
Cows and calves, . . . . .	\$39 00
Pigs and hogs, . . . . .	132 25
Hides, . . . . .	74 25
Sundries, . . . . .	8 47

253 97

\$267 08

## Miscellaneous receipts:—

Sundries, . . . . .	18 14
---------------------	-------

285 22

*Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.*

## Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1912, . . . . .	\$2,183 55
Advance money (amount on hand November 30), . . . . .	3,000 00
Approved schedules of 1913, . . . . .	\$75,571 39
Less returned, . . . . .	119 46

75,451 93

80,635 48

Special appropriations, . . . . .	11,971 15
-----------------------------------	-----------

## Trust funds:—

Mary Lamb fund, . . . . .	57 28
Rogers book fund, . . . . .	20 52

Total, . . . . .	\$93,745 19
------------------	-------------

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .	\$285 22
--	----------

## Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1912, . . . . .	\$2,959 09
Eleven months' schedules, 1913, . . . . .	75,451 93
November advances, . . . . .	2,922 12

81,333 14

Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$81,618 36
-----------------------------------	-------------

TABLE 40 — *Concluded.*

Paroled with relatives:—

	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
1 girl, . . . . .	—	7	3 girls, . . . . .	2	—
1 girl, . . . . .	—	8	1 girl, . . . . .	2	6
1 girl, . . . . .	—	9	1 girl, . . . . .	2	8
1 girl, . . . . .	—	11	1 girl, . . . . .	2	10
1 girl, . . . . .	1	—	3 girls, . . . . .	3	—
1 girl, . . . . .	1	3	1 girl, . . . . .	3	2
1 girl, . . . . .	1	4	1 girl, . . . . .	5	1
3 girls, . . . . .	1	5	—		
1 girl, . . . . .	1	8	11 girls, 2 years or more.		
1 girl, . . . . .	1	10			
2 girls, . . . . .	1	11			
—					
14 girls less than 2 years.					

25 girls on an average of 1 year, 4 months and 18 days.

TABLE 41. — *Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Assault and battery, . . . . .	2	Lewd and lascivious conduct, . . . . .	1
A delinquent, . . . . .	2	Lewd and wanton, . . . . .	1
Delinquent child, . . . . .	5	Lewd, wanton and lascivious, . . . . .	19
Disobedient and disturbing the peace, . . . . .	1	Night walker, . . . . .	4
Drunkenness, . . . . .	1	Runaway, . . . . .	1
Forgery, . . . . .	1	Setting fires, . . . . .	1
Fornication, . . . . .	6	Stubborn, . . . . .	1
Idle and disorderly, . . . . .	4	Stubbornness, . . . . .	20
Idle and disorderly person, . . . . .	4	Stubborn child, . . . . .	27
Idle, vagrant and vicious, . . . . .	1	Stubborn and disobedient, . . . . .	4
Larceny, . . . . .	13	Stubborn and disorderly, . . . . .	1
Lewd cohabitation, . . . . .	1	Waywardness, . . . . .	1
Lewdness, . . . . .	2	—	
Lewd and lascivious, . . . . .	1	Total number committed, . . . . .	125

TABLE 42.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Between 12 and 13 years, . . . . .	3
Between 13 and 14 years, . . . . .	11
Between 14 and 15 years, . . . . .	22
Between 15 and 16 years, . . . . .	38
Between 16 and 17 years, . . . . .	44
17 years and over, . . . . .	7
Total number committed, . . . . .	125

Average age, 15 years, 6 months and 29 days.

TABLE 43.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Born in United States, . . . . .	105
Born in Austria-Hungary, . . . . .	1
Born in Azores, . . . . .	2
Born in Canada, . . . . .	1
Born in England, . . . . .	1
Born in France, . . . . .	1
Born in Germany, . . . . .	1
Born in Ireland, . . . . .	1
Born in Italy, . . . . .	1
Born in New Brunswick, . . . . .	2
Born in Nova Scotia, . . . . .	2
Born in Portugal, . . . . .	1
Born in Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1
Born in Russia, . . . . .	4
Born in Syria, . . . . .	1
Total foreign born, . . . . .	20
Total number committed, . . . . .	125

TABLE 44.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Both parents born in United States, . . . . .	33
Father born in United States, mother in foreign country, . . . . .	16
Canada, . . . . .	5
Ireland, . . . . .	1
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	4
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	3
Scotland, . . . . .	1
Sweden, . . . . .	1



TABLE 44 — *Concluded.*

Mother born in United States, father in foreign country, . . .	14
Canada, . . . . .	4
Germany, . . . . .	1
Italy, . . . . .	1
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	4
West Indies, . . . . .	1
Unknown nativity, . . . . .	2
Both parents born in the same foreign country, . . .	44
Austria-Hungary, . . . . .	2
Azores, . . . . .	4
Canada, . . . . .	9
England, . . . . .	2
Germany, . . . . .	1
Ireland, . . . . .	11
Italy, . . . . .	4
New Brunswick, . . . . .	2
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1
Russia, . . . . .	5
Syria, . . . . .	1
Father and mother born in different foreign countries, . .	18
Father born in Armenia; mother in Canada, . . .	1
Father born in Belgium; mother in France, . . .	1
Father born in Canada; mother in Nova Scotia, . . .	1
Father born in England; mother in Canada, . . .	1
Father born in England; mother in Ireland, . . .	2
Father born in New Brunswick; mother in Nova Scotia, .	1
Father born in New Brunswick; mother in Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1
Father born in Newfoundland; mother in Nova Scotia, .	1
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Canada, . . .	1
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Germany, . . .	1
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	2
Father born in Nova Scotia; mother in Scotland, . . .	1
Father born in Portugal; mother in Azores, . . .	1
Father born in Russia; mother in Germany, . . .	1
Father born in Scotland; mother in Ireland, . . .	1
Father of unknown nativity; mother born in Nova Scotia, .	1
Total, . . . . .	125

TABLE 45. — *Home conditions, occupation and record at time of commitment of all girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

LIVING IN THE HOME.	HOME.				FAMILY.										Had received Public Relief.	Associated Charities Cases.											
	Congested or Undersaturated Neighborhood.	Rural Neighborhood.	Crowded Home.		Immoral Home.	FATHER.					MOTHER.						Brothers or Sisters.										
			Influences in	In		Gets drunk.	BEEN IN PENAL INSTITUTION.			For Drunkenness.	For Crime.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Sexually Immoral.				Works Out.									
							REPUTATION.	Good.	Bad.										For Drunkenness.	For Crime.	Insane.	Epileptic.	Sexually Immoral.	Works Out.			
																									REPUTATION.	Good.	Bad.
Both parents, . . . . .	29	2	20	10	21	21	24	7	5	—	—	—	4	29	13	6	2	—	—	—	5	24	5	—	1	16	7
Mother only, . . . . .	20	1	13	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12	16	7	1	—	—	11	22	8	5	—	9	7	6
Father only, . . . . .	7	—	5	5	5	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	3	3	2
Mother and stepfather, . . . . .	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father and stepmother, . . . . .	8	2	4	5	6	7	7	4	1	—	—	6	7	5	2	1	1	1	5	1	4	—	4	—	4	1	1
Both parents dead, or away, . . . . .	9	3	2	6	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	2	3	8	3	—
Adopted parents, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . . . .	75	8	45	45	32	35	35	15	11	2	—	14	49	35	15	5	4	5	3	—	21	50	28	7	20	35	19

TABLE 45. — *Home conditions, occupation and record at time of commitment of all girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914 — Concluded.*

LIVING IN THE HOME.	GIRL.																			
	OCCUPATION.						Bad Associates.	Been in Care of Other Societies.	Previous Court Record.	Been on Probation.	DELINQUENCY.									
	Attending School.	Factory.	Department Store.	Housework for Wages.	Housework at Home.	Miscellaneous.					Loading.									
Both parents,	6	6	-	6	9	1	18	39	29	15	14	14	36	35	42	2	1	2	1	46
Mother only,	4	4	-	-	4	2	17	24	21	11	8	5	22	20	28	2	2	3	-	31
Father only,	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	9	10	7	7	2	11	10	12	2	1	-	-	12
Mother and stepfather,	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	2	2	-	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	3
Father and stepmother,	2	1	-	6	-	-	4	9	11	6	4	5	13	6	13	1	1	-	1	13
Both parents dead, or away,	1	5	-	6	-	2	5	16	16	6	3	4	16	14	18	2	-	-	-	19
Adopted parents,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	14	19	1	21	14	6	50	100	89	47	38	30	102	88	117	9	5	6	2	125

TABLE 46. — *Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

In high school (first year), . . . . .	3	In school when committed, . . . . .	14
In high school (second year), . . . . .	1	Out of school less than one	
Through grade IX., . . . . .	2	year, . . . . .	40
In grade IX., . . . . .	3	Out of school between one	
In grade VIII., . . . . .	17	and two years, . . . . .	31
In grade VII., . . . . .	24	Out of school between two	
In grade VI., . . . . .	24	and three years, . . . . .	33
In grade V., . . . . .	26	Out of school between three	
In grade IV., . . . . .	24	and four years, . . . . .	5
In grade III., . . . . .	1	Out of school between four	
	—	and five years, . . . . .	1
Total number committed, . . . . .	125	Out of school between five	
		and six years, . . . . .	1
			—
		Total number committed, . . . . .	125

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914: —

CASH ACCOUNT.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1913,		\$77 88
<i>Receipts.</i>		
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>		
Sales: —		
Furnishings, . . . . .	\$44 50	
Heat, light and power, . . . . .	7 35	
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Cows and calves, . . . . .	\$101 50	
Pigs and hogs, . . . . .	95 00	
Hides, . . . . .	83 37	
Sundries, . . . . .	5 00	
	<u>284 87</u>	
		\$336 72
Miscellaneous receipts: —		
Sundries, . . . . .		6 27
		<u>342 99</u>
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>		
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance of 1913, . . . . .	\$3,101 41	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30), . . . . .	3,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1914, . . . . .	\$75,810 44	
Less returned, . . . . .	7 38	
	<u>75,803 06</u>	
		81,904 47
Special appropriations, . . . . .	\$36,126 52	
Less returned, . . . . .	120 13	
	<u>36,006 39</u>	
Trust funds: —		
Mary Lamb fund, . . . . .		44 26
Rogers book fund, . . . . .		38 85
		<u>83 11</u>
Total, . . . . .		\$118,414 84
<i>Payments.</i>		
To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .		\$342 99
Maintenance appropriations: —		
Balance November schedule, 1913, . . . . .	\$3,179 29	
Eleven months' schedules, 1913, . . . . .	75,803 06	
November advances, . . . . .	1,005 67	
	<u>79,987 42</u>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$80,330 41

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$80,330 41
Special appropriations:—		
Approved schedules,	\$36,006 39	
November advances,	203 88	
	<hr/>	36,210 27
Trust funds:—		
Mary Lamb fund,		44 26
Rogers book fund,		38 85
Mary Lamb fund (November advance),		18 78
Balance Nov. 30, 1914:—		
In bank,		1,772 27
	<hr/>	
Total,		\$118,414 84

## MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$82,288 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	82,287 90
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$0 10

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—		
Amy F. Everall, superintendent,	\$2,000 00	
General administration,	3,526 99	
Medical service,	3,267 23	
Ward service (female),	18,587 61	
Repairs and improvements,	1,147 62	
Farm, stable and grounds,	9,007 93	
	<hr/>	\$37,537 38

## Food:—

Butter,	\$20 79	
Butterine,	329 71	
Beans,	181 91	
Bread and crackers,	98 47	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	390 26	
Cheese,	77 56	
Eggs,	740 87	
Flour,	1,884 50	
Fish,	827 12	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	249 22	
Lard,	284 76	
Meats,	3,507 73	
Molasses and syrup,	404 87	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	364 74	
Sugar,	859 13	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	499 11	
Vegetables,	1,128 17	
Yeast,	86 89	
Sundries,	377 64	
	<hr/>	12,313 45

## Clothing and materials:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,671 33	
Clothing,	712 70	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	1,494 67	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$3,878 70	\$49,850 83

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,878 70	\$49,850 83
<i>Clothing and materials — Con.</i>		
Furnishing goods,	269 66	
Hats and caps,	115 61	
Leather and shoe findings,	7 83	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	67 88	
Sundries,	80 84	
	<hr/>	4,420 52
<i>Furnishings: —</i>		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$666 10	
Brushes, brooms,	262 59	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	99 25	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	210 70	
Furniture and upholstery,	238 27	
Kitchen furnishings,	340 42	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	24 00	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	42 96	
Sundries,	69 37	
	<hr/>	1,953 66
<i>Heat, light and power: —</i>		
Coal,	\$6,864 63	
Freight on coal,	580 28	
Wood,	165 96	
Electricity,	953 30	
Oil,	81 10	
Sundries,	25 12	
	<hr/>	8,670 39
<i>Repairs and improvements: —</i>		
Cement, lime and plaster,	\$68 24	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	15 50	
Electrical work and supplies,	158 54	
Hardware,	422 08	
Lumber,	1,085 46	
Machines (detached),	5 25	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	793 42	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	363 68	
Roofing and materials,	158 57	
Sundries,	37 33	
	<hr/>	3,108 07
<i>Farm, stable and grounds: —</i>		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$267 30	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	608 97	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,045 22	
Hay, grain, etc.,	4,719 94	
Harnesses and repairs,	142 25	
Cows,	640 00	
Other live stock,	94 41	
Rent,	70 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	403 26	
Sundries,	275 00	
	<hr/>	8,266 35
Religious services,		1,000 00
		<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$77,269 82



*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$77,269 82

Miscellaneous: —

Books, periodicals, etc., . . . . .	\$99 85	
Entertainments, . . . . .	30 50	
Freight, expressage and transportation, . . . . .	492 32	
Hose, etc., . . . . .	318 41	
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	891 34	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), . . . . .	163 50	
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	99 75	
Postage, . . . . .	240 00	
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	35 19	
Return of runaways, . . . . .	35 00	
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	1,029 46	
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	544 50	
School books and school supplies, . . . . .	198 00	
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	290 45	
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	181 30	
Sundries, . . . . .	368 51	
		<hr/>
		5,018 08

Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . . \$82,287 90

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1913, . . . . .	\$40,643 05
Appropriations for fiscal year, . . . . .	19,040 00
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$59,683 05
Expended during the year (see statement annexed), . . . . .	36,006 39
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$23,676 66

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$1,772 27	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money): —		
Account of maintenance, . . . . .	\$1,005 07	
Account of special appropriations, . . . . .	203 88	
Account of Mary Lamb fund, . . . . .	18 78	
	<hr/>	1,227 73
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of		
November, 1914, schedule, . . . . .	3,484 84	
	<hr/>	\$6,484 84

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$6,484 84
---------------------------------------	------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 298.

Total cost for maintenance, \$82,287.90.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$5.3102.

Receipt from sales, \$336.72.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0217.

All other institution receipts, \$6.27.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0004.

*Special Appropriations.*

ОБЪЕКТ.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Heating system, Fisher,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	\$1,950 00	\$229 83	\$1,794 63	\$155 37
Sidewalk extension,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	600 00	135 08	500 41	99 59
Telephone system,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	1,600 00	93 69	1,553 96	46 04
Central school building,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	40,000 00	26,702 93	26,839 61	13,180 52
Piggery,	Res. 1914, chap. 91	1,700 00	1,541 23	1,541 23	158 77
Central heating unit,	Res. 1914, chap. 91	11,500 00	7,303 63	7,303 63	4,196 37
High pressure water system,	Res. 1914, chap. 91	5,340 00	—	—	5,340 00
Survey,	Res. 1914, chap. 91	500 00	—	—	500 00
		\$63,190 00	\$36,006 39	\$39,533 47	\$23,676 66

Respectfully submitted,

AMY F. EVERALL,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Nov. 30, 1914.

## REAL ESTATE.

*Land.*

176 acres (Lancaster farm), . . . . .	\$9,200 00
7 acres woodland, . . . . .	400 00
33 acres (Bolton), . . . . .	2,835 00
12 acres (Broderick lot), . . . . .	1,000 00
30 acres woodland (Hamilton lot), . . . . .	700 00
10 acres woodland, . . . . .	300 00
Water works, reservoir and land, . . . . .	7,500 00
Sewer systems, . . . . .	10,000 00

---

 \$31,935 00
*Buildings.*

Storehouse, . . . . .	\$5,000 00
Hospital, . . . . .	10,000 00
Chapel, . . . . .	14,000 00
Putnam cottage, . . . . .	18,000 00
Fisher cottage, . . . . .	18,000 00
Richardson cottage, . . . . .	18,000 00
Roger cottage, . . . . .	16,000 00
Fay cottage, . . . . .	16,300 00
Mary Lamb cottage, . . . . .	16,000 00
Elm cottage, . . . . .	7,000 00
Farmhouse, . . . . .	2,000 00
Bolton cottage, . . . . .	21,000 00
Honor cottage, . . . . .	31,000 00
Pines cottage, . . . . .	29,000 00
Dairy, . . . . .	1,200 00
Large barn, . . . . .	13,350 00
Bolton farm buildings, . . . . .	3,000 00
Holden shops, . . . . .	900 00
Hose house, . . . . .	200 00
Piggery (not completed), . . . . .	1,541 23
Silo, . . . . .	500 00
Ice houses, . . . . .	1,000 00

---

 Amounts carried forward, . . . . \$242,991 23    \$31,935 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i> . . . . .	\$242,991 23	\$31,935 00
Spring houses, . . . . .	100 00	
Reservoir gate house, . . . . .	200 00	
Pump building and machinery, . . . . .	1,500 00	
Administration building, . . . . .	14,900 00	
Electric wiring and telephone system, . . . . .	10,500 00	
Schoolhouse (not completed), . . . . .	26,839 61	
Heating unit and underground conduits (not completed), . . . . .	7,303 63	
	<hr/>	304,334 47
Total real estate, . . . . .		\$336,269 47
Personal property, . . . . .		61,993 75
		<hr/>
Total valuation of property, . . . . .		\$398,263 22

## STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

[Prepared in accordance with a resolution of the National Conference of Charities and Correction adopted May 1, 1906.]

*Number in Institution.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.	—	305	305
Number received during the year, . . . .	—	256	256
Number passing out of the institution during the year.	—	279	279
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.	—	282	282
Daily average attendance ( <i>i.e.</i> , number of inmates actually present) during the year.	—	298	298
Average number of officers and employees during the year.	22	52	74

*Number in Care of the Parole Department.*

Number in care of Parole Department for part or all of the year,	461
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody, . . . . .	118
Employees of Parole Department, . . . . .	13

*Expenditures for the Institution.*

## Current expenses: —

1. Salaries, wages and labor, . . . . .	\$37,537 38
2. Clothing and clothing material, . . . . .	4,420 52
3. Subsistence, . . . . .	12,313 45
4. Ordinary repairs, . . . . .	3,108 07
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses, . . . . .	23,908 48
6. Religious services, . . . . .	1,000 00

Total, . . . . . \$82,287 90

Amount carried forward, . . . . . \$82,287 90

*Amount brought forward,* . . . . . \$82,287 90

Extraordinary expenses:—

1. Permanent improvements to existing buildings, . . . . .	\$229 83
2. Sidewalk extensions, . . . . .	135 08
3. Piggery, . . . . .	1,541 23
4. Central heating unit, . . . . .	7,303 63
5. Central school building, . . . . .	26,702 93
6. Installing telephone system, . . . . .	93 69
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	36,006 39
<hr/>	
Grand total, . . . . .	\$118,294 29

*Expenditures for Parole Department.*

Salaries, . . . . .	\$12,346 77
Visitors' traveling and office expenses, . . . . .	4,682 82
Traveling and hospital expenses, board, etc., for the girls, . . . . .	2,731 22
<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	19,760 81
<hr/>	
Total expenditures for the Industrial School for Girls,	\$138,055 10

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries, wages and labor should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with "permanent improvements."
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, *e.g.*, furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineers' supplies, postage, freight, library, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): AMY F. EVERALL.  
 Superintendent of Parole Department: EDITH N. BURLEIGH.

## GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

---

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

For the last fourteen years all girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls have passed into the care of this department, which, separate from the school but closely linked to it, takes up the work of their supervision and guidance.

That a girl cannot be fitted for normal life in the community by institution care alone is a well-recognized fact. Her formative period is not yet over when her training at the school is completed, and without the protection and friendship which a parole system offers she might easily become discouraged and drift back into her old life.

To those girls who show by constant good behavior or by marked improvement during parole not only their desire to "make good" but also sufficient strength of character to justify belief that they can continue to do well, the trustees grant honorable discharge. Forty-nine such discharges have been granted since 1903, — 10 of these during this last year.

The three following cases in which honorable discharge was granted will serve to illustrate what constitutes successful parole: —

No. 1 has been a great problem and a great success. She was committed to the school when only eleven years old. She had been stealing, was untruthful and vulgar, and had an almost insane temper. The recognition by the department of the reformatory value of her ambition for an education and her absorbing interest in studying have had a wonderful result. Her home was broken up, as her father, a bright man but thoroughly bad, had deserted the family. The girl had lived with various rela-



tives none of whom would keep her because of her violent temper and her thieving. She was suspected of setting fire to her grandfather's house. She was finally expelled from the public school, — her language was so vulgar the children refused to play with her. When she was paroled from the Industrial School for Girls she had shown sufficient improvement to be placed again in the community to earn a home and to go to school. She had a varied career on parole. Her temper, which was both violent and arrogant, made frequent change of place necessary. The resourcefulness of her visitor was severely taxed. The girl's mother was most helpful. Her influence and the visitor's sympathetic understanding which prompted her to meet the girl's most ardent wishes half way cemented the bond between the girl and her visitor and increased her confidence in the friendship offered her by the department. She is now earning her way through boarding school, is one of the most brilliant scholars of her class, and is ambitious to earn her way through college.

No. 2 is the case of a neurotic girl of not brilliant mentality who had been so discouraged by conditions at home that she had easily fallen into bad company. She was committed when fourteen years of age. Her father drank and deserted his wife, who also drank enough to make her sleep nights. The girl was a little drudge in the home, taking care of the younger children while the mother worked out. When paroled from the school she was at first nervous, fault-finding and self-centered. To overcome these characteristics were needed the visitor's constant sympathy and encouragement and her untiring efforts to make the girl understand her own possibilities. You cannot teach an unstable girl all at once that perseverance and the "never-say-die" spirit are possible. It is a matter of gradual growth, and at first needs a deal of coaxing. You cannot drive, — you must win. The girl has become self-reliant and has developed a cheerful philosophy of life. She is frank, honest and pure-minded. She is not only supporting herself now, but she is a great help to her mother, giving her money and making dresses and trimming hats for her little sisters. She remained in one place during her entire parole, — two years and eight months.

No. 3, a high-spirited, hot-tempered girl, has not only learned control of herself but has developed a sense of responsibility towards her family and a right kind of pride in that she is unwilling that her family should become public charges. She was committed to the Industrial School for Girls at fourteen years of age for larceny and remained there for a year and seven months. She was never strong, and with special consideration needed for her health, and the constant adjustments necessary on account of her violent outbursts of temper, she has been a difficult girl on parole. She is very attractive and sensible, however, and makes friends easily. She has had 9 places during her five years on parole. At first she was tricky and deceitful, and it needed much ingenuity on the visitor's part to divert this talent for planning into useful channels. It has been the task of the visitor to check the girl's wayward impulses and to divert this energy into the building up of a standard of conduct and the living up to it. For instance, the girl's affection for a sister committed to the school at the same time, and who had an illegitimate child, has been stimulated until she has become a factor in this sister's improvement. Their home has always been bad. The father has been repeatedly arrested for drunkenness and assault, has deserted his family more than once, and has been twice in a hospital for the insane. The mother is ignorant, and since the father's desertion morally weak. The home has been broken up. The mother has been sent to the house of correction; the father has completed a sentence at the State Farm. The State Board of Charity was about to take the four little children, but the two girls, formerly in the school, begged to be allowed to care for them. They have determined to establish a home, together with a decent older brother, and be ready to receive the mother at the expiration of her sentence.

We have now a group of about 75 girls, not including the 68 girls paroled from the school within the last six months, whom their visitors consider most hopeful, and who are earnestly trying to win honorable discharge. Besides these there are a large number who are doing well, but who have not yet progressed to such a conspicuous degree.

It is interesting to note that the visitors of longest experience feel the most hopeful about their girls because they have seen so many of those with the worst previous records and of slow development turn out well.

Our only means of judging how well the Parole Department has done its work is by what the girls are when they pass out of the custody of the Board of Trustees.

Of the girls passing out of custody this year 108 attained their majority and 10 received honorable discharge. The conduct of 30 of these 118 could not be classified because at the time they became of age they were either in institutions for the insane or feeble-minded, or had been very recently paroled. Of the 88 remaining, the conduct of 14 was unknown; of 9 it was bad (3 being in the Reformatory for Women); the other 75 were doing well (10 received honorable discharge), supporting themselves, and with a good prospect of maintaining themselves respectably in the community. The accounts in the savings bank of 7 of these girls amounted to \$1,045.51, each having more than \$100. This money has been saved by the girls from their earnings while on parole.

Sometimes girls are so grateful for the help they have received from the State that after they are twenty-one years old they are instrumental in having their younger sisters sent to the school. We have three such instances among this year's commitments.

To make the work of the department more effective an assistant superintendent has been added to the staff this year, one of the former visitors, Miss Almeda F. Cree, receiving the appointment. Two new visitors have been appointed, one of whom takes the place of a former visitor who resigned, thus increasing the force to 8 visitors.

On Nov. 30, 1914, there were 332 girls on parole in charge of the department.

Four hundred and sixty-one girls have been subject to the charge of this department during the whole or a part of this year, of whom 9 have been paroled out of the State and have not been visited, while the whereabouts of 20 have been unknown throughout the year.

The home of every girl committed to the school is investigated by this department. There were 125 girls committed this year and therefore 125 home investigations had to be made. There were 74 special investigations made, necessitated by petitions for parole at home.

The details of the work of the department will be found in the tables which follow.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH N. BURLEIGH,

*Superintendent.*

## STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF GIRLS PA- ROLE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE 47. — *Summary of certain phases of work of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Girls taken to new places, . . . . .	378 times.
Girls visited, . . . . .	1,494 times.
Girls interviewed elsewhere (in office, etc.), . . . . .	1,128 times.
Girls escorted, . . . . .	955 times.
Work hunted with girls, . . . . .	8 times.
Shopping with girls, . . . . .	490 times.
Homes visited with girls, . . . . .	50 times.
Hospital cases, . . . . .	356
Girls taken to physicians, . . . . .	72 times.
Girls taken to dentists, . . . . .	18 times.
Legal cases (not court cases), . . . . .	7
Court cases, . . . . .	18
Runaways hunted (64 girls), . . . . .	184 times.
Runaways found, not counting those found by police, . . . . .	49
Visits at the Industrial School, . . . . .	81
Parents and relatives seen, . . . . .	723 times.
Homes investigated, . . . . .	179
Number of times visited, . . . . .	227
Number of persons interviewed, . . . . .	729
Places investigated, . . . . .	241
Other people interviewed, . . . . .	1,727 times.
Errands, finding trunks, shopping, etc., . . . . .	227

TABLE 48. — *Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Appropriation, . . . . .	\$19,770 00
--------------------------	-------------

### *Expenditures.*

#### Administration and visiting: —

Salaries, . . . . .	\$12,346 77
Traveling expenses of officers, . . . . .	2,456 54
Office expenses, including rent, . . . . .	2,226 28

Total expended for administration and  
visiting, . . . . .

\$17,029 59

*Amounts carried forward, . . . . .*

\$17,029 59

\$19,770 00

*Amounts brought forward,* . . . \$17,029 59 \$19,770 00

Expenses of girls:—

Traveling expenses of girls,	. \$741 57
Clothing,	. . . 413 42
Board,	. . . 1,168 37
Medical care, including dentistry,	386 24
Miscellaneous expenses of girls,	21 62
	<hr/> 2,731 22

Total expenditures, . . . 19,760 81

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . \$9 19

TABLE 49. — *Status, Nov. 30, 1914, of all girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts (3 mothers and babies),	38
On parole with relatives out of Massachusetts,	16
On parole in families, earning wages (10 mothers and babies),	177
At work elsewhere, not living with relatives,	3
Attending school, earning board or wages,	6
Attending school, being boarded,	3
Boarded out (1 mother and baby),	2
Out of State in places,	5
In hospitals,	13
Married, but subject to recall for cause,	34
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown:—	
(a) This year,	15
(b) Previously,	20
	<hr/> 332
In the school Nov. 30, 1914,	282

In other institutions:—

Hospitals for the insane,	. . . 6
Schools for the feeble-minded,	. . . 17
Hospital for epileptics,	. . . 1
House of detention,	. . . 1
Reformatory and penal institutions,	. . . 10
	<hr/> 35



TABLE 50. — *Relocations during the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, of girls on parole.*

[This table does not include 124 girls who were paroled from the school for the first time during the year.]

78 girls were relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 time.
45 girls were relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 times.
36 girls were relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 times.
7 girls were relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 times.
4 girls were relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 times.
1 girl was relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 times.
1 girl was relocated	.	.	.	.	.	.	7 times.
172 girls, involving	.	.	.	.	.	.	337 relocations.

26 girls remained throughout the year in the same families.

30 girls remained throughout the year in their own homes (7 were married).

TABLE 51. — *Occupations of girls on parole all or part of year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

OCCUPATION.	Less than 1 Month.	1 to 2 Months.	2 to 3 Months.	3 to 4 Months.	4 to 5 Months.	5 to 6 Months.	6 to 7 Months.	7 to 8 Months.	8 to 9 Months.	9 to 10 Months.	10 to 11 Months.	11 to 12 Months.	12 Months.	Total.
Housework for wages, . . . . .	25	29	30	14	17	21	28	23	20	13	15	18	65	318
Housework at home, . . . . .	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	22
Housework, married, . . . . .	2	1	4	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	23
Housework and school, . . . . .	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	9
Farm work, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Companion, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nursemaid, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Laundry, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Dressmaker, . . . . .	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Seamstress, . . . . .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Errand girl for dressmaker, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Attendant at hospital, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hospital kitchen girl, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Training for nurse, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Salesgirl, . . . . .	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	10
Clerical work, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Cashier, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fish market, packer, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rubber shop, packer, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ticket office at theatre, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Actress, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cotton mill worker, . . . . .	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Woolen mill worker, . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Factory: —														
Baseball suits, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Broom, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Candy, . . . . .	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Corset, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Electric bulb, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hose, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Razor, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Shirt waist, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shoe, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Underwear, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . . . .	37	41	50	20	26	27	31	28	24	16	21	22	87	430



TABLE 52. — *Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

Cash received from savings to credit of 249 girls from Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$5,104 87
Cash received in trust to credit of 3 girls, . . . . .	366 96
Cash received by transfer from other sources, . . . . .	30 08
	<hr/>
	\$5,501 91
By 1,051 deposits with the department, . . . . .	\$5,501 91
Cash withdrawn by 240 girls, . . . . .	5,938 32
Total amount in savings bank to credit of girls, including amounts deposited in former years, . . . . .	\$9,265 49

TABLE 53. — *Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1914.*

[Cash withdrawn on account of 240 girls, some drawing for more than one purpose.]

REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL.	Number of Girls.	Amount.
Expenses for schooling and lessons, . . . . .	2	\$84 80
To prepare for wedding or to start housekeeping, . . . . .	5	96 19
Expenses for baby, . . . . .	6	70 67
Doctors, medicine, glasses, plates, braces, etc., . . . . .	48	176 05
Dentists, . . . . .	33	316 92
Clothing, . . . . .	137	1,402 73
Board while convalescing, . . . . .	4	27 00
Expenses while out of work, . . . . .	7	53 00
Traveling expenses, including express and telephone, Board during relocations paid by girls, when the fault was theirs or when they were meeting all their own expenses, . . . . .	30	83 43
To repay for money and articles stolen or destroyed, . . . . .	42	199 98
To help at home, . . . . .	7	51 45
Funeral expenses, . . . . .	17	139 50
Died, account transferred to father, . . . . .	4	55 00
Girls paroled out of State and permitted to take their savings, . . . . .	1	4 46
Money sent girls at other institutions, . . . . .	2	23 91
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	2	10 50
Girls becoming of age or passing out of custody, . . . . .	3	3 54
	71	2,464 50
		<hr/>
Trust accounts drawn for board and clothing of children, doctor's bills, etc., . . . . .	9	\$5,263 63
		<hr/>
	240	674 69
		<hr/>
		\$5,938 32

TABLE 54.—*Conduct of girls passing out of custody during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, either because of attaining majority (twenty-one years) or being honorably discharged by action of the trustees.*

*Summary.*

Conduct good, . . . . .	64
Conduct bad, . . . . .	9
Conduct unknown, . . . . .	15
<hr/>	
Total number whose conduct could be classified, . . . . .	88
Conduct unclassifiable, . . . . .	30
<hr/>	
Total number passing out of custody, . . . . .	118

*In Detail.*

I. Conduct good, 64. (Of these, 10 received honorable discharges.)	
A. Married, . . . . .	8
B. Single, . . . . .	56
C. Had illegitimate children, 9.	
1. Mothers single when twenty-one years of age, and had their babies still with them, 5.	
2. Mothers single when twenty-one years of age, and children dead, 1.	
3. Mothers single when twenty-one years of age, and their babies not with them, 2.	
4. Mothers married before becoming twenty-one years of age, 1.	
II. Conduct bad, 9.	
A. Married, . . . . .	2
B. Single, . . . . .	7
III. Conduct unknown, 15.	
A. Married, . . . . .	2
B. Single, . . . . .	13
IV. Conduct unclassifiable, 30.	
A. In Industrial School for Girls at time of becoming twenty-one years of age, either never having been paroled, or having been returned to the school for violation of parole and not having been paroled again, . . . . .	3

IV. Conduct unclassifiable — *Concluded.*

## B. In institutions: —

(a) For insane, . . . . . 6

(b) For feeble-minded, . . . . . 8

(c) State Infirmary, . . . . . 1

## C. Having been paroled from the school less than two

months, . . . . . 9

## D. Having been paroled from other institutions less

than two months: —

(a) Hospital for the insane, . . . . . 3

---

Total number passing out of custody, . . . 118

## VOLUNTEER VISITORS.

## GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

---

Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam,	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. Orrin Cash,	.	.	.	.	.	Springfield.
Miss Caroline I. Field,	.	.	.	.	.	Weston.
Mrs. Eugenia Hatch,	.	.	.	.	.	School for Social Workers.
Mrs. Albert G. Hurd,	.	.	.	.	.	Millbury.
Miss Florence E. Loop,	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Miss Lillian L. McPhee,	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Mrs. John McQuaid,	.	.	.	.	.	Pittsfield.
Mrs. S. I. Morse,	.	.	.	.	.	Sandwich.
Miss Mary A. Robinson,	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.
Miss Marie Williams,	.	.	.	.	.	Boston.

---

---

PART III.

---

TRUST FUNDS.

---

---



# TRUST FUNDS.

## LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

### *Lyman School, Lyman Fund.*

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	\$824 78	\$23,200 00	\$24,024 78
<i>Receipts in 1913-14.</i>			
Income from investment, . . . . .	1,062 26		1,062 26
Securities purchased or transferred, . . . . .		1,000 00	
	\$1,887 04	\$24,200 00	\$25,087 04
<i>Payments in 1913-14.</i>			
Securities purchased or transferred, . . . . .	1,000 00		
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$887 04	\$24,200 00	\$25,087 04
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Athol bond, . . . . .		\$1,500 00	
Boston & Albany Railroad Company certificates, . . . . .		300 00	
Easthampton note, . . . . .		6,000 00	
Everett bond, . . . . .		3,000 00	
New York bond, . . . . .		1,000 00	
Northern Pacific & Great Northern Railroad bond, . . . . .		5,000 00	
Norwood note, . . . . .		6,000 00	
West Brookfield bond, . . . . .		1,000 00	
Worcester Trust Company bond, . . . . .		400 00	
			\$24,200 00
Cash on hand, . . . . .			887 04
			\$25,087 04

### *Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
No transactions in 1913-14.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		\$20,000 00	\$20,000 00
<i>Present Investments.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad Company stock, . . . . .		\$14,000 00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Company bonds, . . . . .		5,000 00	
New London Northern Railroad Company stock, . . . . .		1,000 00	
			\$20,000 00



*Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.*

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . .	\$3,137 80		\$3,137 80
<i>Receipts in 1913-14.</i>			
Income from investment, . . . .	1,563 38		1,563 38
	\$4,701 18		\$4,701 18
<i>Payments in 1913-14.</i>			
Expenses, . . . . .	4,858 10		4,858 10
Balance Nov. 30, 1914 (deficit), . . .	\$156 92		\$156 92

*Lyman School, Lamb Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1913-14.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Athol bond, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

*\*Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	\$2,874 10	\$100 00	\$2,974 10
<i>Receipts in 1913-14.</i>			
Income from investment, . . . . .	77 97		77 97
	\$2,952 07	\$100 00	\$3,052 07
<i>Payments in 1913-14.</i>			
Allyn D. Phelps, . . . . .	2,896 35		2,896 35
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$55 72	\$100 00	\$155 72
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Boston & Albany Railroad stock, . . . . .		\$100 00	\$100 00
Cash on hand, . . . . .			55 72
			\$155 72

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

*Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.*

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1913-14.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
American Telephone and Telegraph Company bond, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

*Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	\$24 87		\$24 87
<i>Receipts in 1913-14.</i>			
Income from investments, . . . . .	40 94		40 94
	\$65 81		\$65 81
<i>Payments in 1913-14.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls, . . . . .	44 26		44 26
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$21 55		\$21 55
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .			\$21 55

*Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1913-14.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
New Haven, Conn., bond, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00

*Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	\$230 09		\$230 09
<i>Receipts in 1913-14.</i>			
Income from investment, . . . . .	49 03		49 03
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$326 76		\$326 76
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .			\$326 76

*Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.*

	Cash.	Securities.	Total.
Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
No transactions in 1913-14.			
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .		\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Quincy bond, . . . . .			\$1,000 00

*Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.*

Balance Nov. 30, 1913, . . . . .	\$87 72		\$87 72
<i>Receipts in 1913-14.</i>			
Income from investment, . . . . .	37 42		37 42
	\$125 14		\$125 14
<i>Payments in 1913-14.</i>			
Industrial School for Girls, . . . . .	38 85		38 85
Balance Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	\$86 29		\$86 29
<i>Present Investment.</i>			
Cash on hand, . . . . .			\$86 29

## LIST OF TABLES.

### GENERAL.

PAGE

Table 1. Number of children in the care of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on Nov. 30, 1913, and on Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	14
---	----

### LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Table 2. Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	41
3. Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, and previously, . . . . .	42
4. Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years, . . . . .	42
5. Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years, . . . . .	42
6. Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, and previously, . .	43
7. Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	43
8. Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	44
9. Offences for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	45
10. Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases, for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys, . . . . .	45
11. Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.	
A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years, . . . . .	45
B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years, . . . . .	46
C. Average age of commitments for past ten years, . . . . .	46
D. Number of boys returned to the school for any cause for past ten years, . . . . .	46
E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years, . . . . .	46

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

PAGE

Table 12. Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	66
13. Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	66
14. Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	67
15. Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	67
16. Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	68
17. Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	68
18. Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	68
19. Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	69

## BOYS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Table 20. Changes in number of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	85
21. Occupation of Lyman School boys on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	85
22. Status Nov. 30, 1914, of all boys under twenty-one years of age who had been committed to the Lyman School for Boys, . . . . .	86
23. Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	87
24. Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	87
25. Visits to boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	87
26. Occupations of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	87
27. Conduct of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	88
28. Collection of wages of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	88

	PAGE
Table 29. Young boys boarded out from Lyman School for Boys, and expenditures for board and clothing for year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	88
30. Tuition in public schools for young boys boarded out from Lyman School during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	89
31. Changes in number of Industrial School boys on visiting list of Parole Department during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	89
32. Occupations of boys from Industrial School for Boys who were on visiting list of Parole Department Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	90
33. Status Nov. 30, 1914, of all boys under twenty-one years of age who had been committed to the Industrial School for Boys and had come into the care of the Parole Department, . . . . .	90
34. Condition of all boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	91
35. Visits made to boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys and homes of boys investigated, year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	91
36. Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys who became of age during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	91
37. Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	92

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Table 38. Total number of girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, both inside and outside institution, . . . . .	99
39. Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	99
40. Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	101
41. Technical causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	102
42. Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	103
43. Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	103
44. Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	103

Table 45. Home conditions, occupation and record of all girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	105
46. Educational progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	107

## GIRLS PAROLE DEPARTMENT.

Table 47. Summary of certain phases of work of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	122
48. Expenditures of Girls Parole Department, year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	122
49. Status, Nov. 30, 1914, of all girls in custody of Industrial School for Girls, . . . . .	123
50. Relocations during the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, of girls on parole, . . . . .	124
51. Occupations of girls on parole all or part of year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	124
52. Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	125
53. Girls' savings withdrawn during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	125
54. Conduct of girls passing out of custody during year ending Nov. 30, 1914, . . . . .	126